
**Building and civil engineering —
Vocabulary —**

**Part 1:
General terms**

*Bâtiment et génie civil — Vocabulaire —
Partie 1: Termes généraux*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Vocabulary structure	1
3 Types of building and civil engineering works	1
3.1 Base terms	1
3.2 Civil engineering works	2
3.3 Civil engineering works — Transport	5
3.4 Buildings	12
4 Spaces	14
4.1 Base terms	14
4.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building	15
4.3 Functional spaces	17
4.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement	18
5 Parts of building and civil engineering works	20
5.1 Structural parts	20
5.2 Dividing and enclosing parts	29
5.3 Openings and associated closing parts	36
5.4 Services, fitments and equipment	40
5.5 Other parts	46
6 Materials	55
6.1 Base terms	55
6.2 Earth and stone	57
6.3 Wood and timber	57
6.4 Functional materials	61
7 Operations, documentation and equipment	65
7.1 Operations	65
7.2 Documentation	71
7.3 Equipment	72
8 Persons involved in projects and users	74
9 Characteristics and performance	75
9.1 Base terms	75
9.2 Size and dimensions	76
9.3 Functional properties	79
9.4 Testing properties	87
10 Environment and physical planning	88
Annex A (informative) Synonyms and alternative spellings used in Great Britain/United Kingdom (GB)	91
Annex B (informative) Alphabetical index of US synonyms	93
Alphabetical index	99

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6707-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminology and harmonization of languages*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6707-1:1989), which has been technically revised.

ISO 6707 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary*:

- *Part 1: General terms*
- *Part 2: Contract terms*

Introduction

With the growth in the number of international construction projects and the development of the international market in construction products, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the domain.

This part of ISO 6707 is a first step towards a complete set of general terms for use by the construction industry. It will be updated as further terms and definitions are agreed upon.

ISO 6707 includes terms and concepts that are commonly used in documentation governing construction work as well as terms used to specify products and works. It is important to note that when used in legislation some general construction terms have a narrower interpretation and hence the definition given in this International Standard will not apply.

The adoption of this International Standard by the various national construction industries will improve communication in the design, execution and maintenance of construction works within those industries. Its use in other standards will aid harmonization and provide a basis for specialist terminology.

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Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6707 defines general terms to establish a vocabulary applicable to building and civil engineering.

It comprises

- a) fundamental concepts, which may be the starting point for other, more specific, definitions, and
- b) more specific concepts, used in several areas of construction and frequently used in standards, regulations and contracts.

2 Vocabulary structure

The terms are arranged within categories to allow ready comparison of related concepts and are alphabetically indexed.

Where a given preferred term designates more than one concept, each concept has been treated in a separate entry and, when used in different subject areas, cross-referenced with the other(s). Where a given term designates more than one concept within the same subject area, the concepts are listed in separate consecutive entries and the terms individually numbered.

Where a preferred US or other equivalent exists, this has been given in bold face following the preferred term and annotated by the respective country code. Where no US or other equivalent is given in bold, this signifies that the preferred term is the accepted term in the English-speaking countries. A term following the preferred term not given in boldface type is a non-preferred synonym.

In most countries, synonyms and alternative spellings exist for the preferred terms used in this part of ISO 6707, and a list of synonyms and alternative spellings is given in Annex A. To facilitate a ready comparison with US synonyms and alternative spellings, these are given in Annex B. To facilitate the locating of any term given in the Vocabulary, irrespective of preference or country of origin, the alphabetical index lists all preferred and non-preferred synonyms, without the respective country code being indicated.

Where there is no corresponding term in English to represent a concept for which a term exists in the French language, a translation of the definition is given, and the lack of a corresponding term is indicated by five dots (.).

3 Types of building and civil engineering works

3.1 Base terms

3.1.1

construction works

construction US

everything that is constructed or results from construction operations

3.1.2

civil engineering works

civil engineering project US

construction works (3.1.1) comprising a **structure** (3.1.4), such as a **dam** (3.2.24), **bridge** (3.3.19), **road** (3.3.1), **railway** (3.3.3), runway, utilities, **pipeline** (3.2.32), or **sewerage system** (5.4.40), or the result of operations such as dredging, **earthwork** (7.1.6), geotechnical processes, but excluding a **building** (3.1.3) and its associated **site** (3.1.6) works

NOTE Associated siteworks are included in US civil engineering projects.

3.1.3

building

construction works (3.1.1) that has the provision of shelter for its occupants or contents as one of its main purposes; usually partially or totally enclosed and designed to stand permanently in one place

cf. **building** (7.1.4)

3.1.4

structure

construction works (3.1.1) having a **structure** (5.1.2)

cf. **structure** (5.1.2)

3.1.5

external works

sitework US

construction works (3.1.1) or landscape work on **land** (10.1) associated with, and adjacent to, **civil engineering works** (3.1.2) or a **building** (3.1.3)

3.1.6

site

area of **land** (10.1) or water where **construction work** (7.1.1) or other development is undertaken

3.2 Civil engineering works

3.2.1

earthworks

result of change of existing terrain

3.2.2

excavation

result of digging, lifting and removing earth, **fill** (6.4.9) or other **material(s)** (6.1.1) from the **ground** (6.2.1)

3.2.3

embankment

section of **earthworks** (3.2.1), often formed by **cut** (3.2.5) or **fill** (6.4.9), where the formation is above or below original **ground level** (9.2.33) and whose **length** (9.2.18) usually greatly exceeds its **width** (9.2.16)

3.2.4

bund

berm US

low **embankment** (3.2.3)

3.2.5

cut

material (6.1.1) excavated in bulk

NOTE 1 Resulting in a **cut** (3.2.6).

3.2.6**cut**

void that results from bulk **excavation** (3.2.2) of **material** (6.1.1)

NOTE 2 The result of a **cut** (3.2.5).

3.2.7**cut and fill**

earthwork (7.1.6) technique for lessening or increasing a variation in **ground level** (9.2.33) by using **material** (6.1.1) excavated from higher **ground** (6.2.1) to raise the **level** (9.2.32) of lower ground or the reverse

3.2.8

.....

excavation (3.2.2) in which the **substructure** (5.1.4) is built

3.2.9**made ground****fill** US

ground (6.2.1) that has been formed by using **material** (6.1.1) to fill in a depression or to raise the **level** (9.2.32) of a **site** (3.1.6)

3.2.10**bund wall****retaining earthworks** US

wall (5.1.7) that forms an enclosure around a storage tank and used to retain the contents in the event of tank failure

3.2.11**dumpling****mound** US

large mass of **ground** (6.2.1) intended to be excavated but temporarily left as a support during **construction work** (7.1.1)

3.2.12**trench**

long, narrow open **excavation** (3.2.2), usually with vertical sides

3.2.13**shaft**

vertical or steeply inclined **excavation** (3.2.2), usually of limited cross-section in relation to its **depth** (9.2.15)

3.2.14**borrow pit**

area within which **earthwork** (7.1.6) takes place in order to produce **material(s)** (6.1.1) for **earthworks** (3.2.1)

3.2.15**borehole**

hole, usually vertical, bored to determine **ground** (6.2.1) conditions, for extraction of water, other liquids or gases, or **measurement** (7.1.25) of groundwater **level** (9.2.32)

3.2.16**retaining wall**

wall (5.1.7) that provides lateral support to **ground** (6.2.1) or that resists pressure from a mass of other **material** (6.1.1)

3.2.17

diaphragm wall

wall (5.1.7) made of **concrete** (6.4.15) constructed in a **trench** (3.2.12) temporarily supported by **bentonite** (3.2.18) suspension

cf. **diaphragm wall** (5.1.67)

3.2.18

bentonite

clay that swells as it absorbs water; formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash

3.2.19

.....

watertight **construction** (5.5.6) consisting of a raft and **walls** (5.1.7) providing a **basement** (4.2.12)

3.2.20

.....

construction (5.5.6) for **road(s)** (3.3.1) or water in **precast concrete** (6.4.21) or steel, of cylindrical, circular or oval shape

3.2.21

water tower

civil engineering works (3.1.2) that comprises a large water tank raised above **ground level** (9.2.33)

3.2.22

silo

structure (3.1.4) for the storage of a large volume of loose **material** (6.1.1)

3.2.23

breakwater

long **structure** (3.1.4) in a body of water designed to protect a harbour or shore from waves

3.2.24

dam

barrier (5.2.9) constructed to retain water in order to raise its **level** (9.2.32), form a **reservoir** (3.2.38), or reduce or prevent flooding

3.2.25

flood bank

embankment (3.2.3) built up to retain or control the **level** (9.2.32) of flood water

3.2.26

cofferdam

structure (3.1.4), usually temporary, built to support the surrounding **ground** (6.2.1) or to exclude water or **soil** (6.2.2) sufficiently to permit work within it to proceed safely without excessive pumping

3.2.27

swale

slightly inclined, often heavily vegetated or paved with gravel, **stone** (6.2.4) or **concrete** (6.4.15) and at times swampy, depression, constructed to contain water and other liquids

3.2.28

irrigation

artificial distribution of water to **land** (10.1), usually for growing crops

3.2.29**weir**

structure (3.1.4), over which water may flow, used to control the upstream water **level** (9.2.32) in a **watercourse** (10.8) or other **channel** (5.4.16), and/or to measure the **flow** (9.3.41)

3.2.30**penstock****lock gate** US

gate, usually rectangular, that moves vertically between guides

3.2.31**spillway**

passage for the discharge of excess water from a **reservoir** (3.2.38) or **channel** (5.4.16)

3.2.32**pipeline**

long continuous line of **pipe(s)** (5.4.17), including ancillary equipment, used for transporting liquids or gases

3.2.33**aqueduct**

conduit (5.4.14) for conveying water over long distances, and including the supporting **structure** (5.1.2)

3.2.34**water supply adit**

tunnel (3.3.18) driven from a **shaft** (3.2.13) to an aquifer to increase available water supply

3.2.35**culvert**

transverse **drain** (5.4.38) or waterway **structure** (3.1.4) under a **road** (3.3.1), **railway** (3.3.3) or **canal** (3.3.64), or through an **embankment** (3.2.3), in the form of a large **pipe** (5.4.17) or enclosed **channel** (5.4.16)

3.2.36**headworks**

intake and associated works at the upstream end of a **water engineering** (7.1.11) scheme

3.2.37**rising main**

water main or pressurized section of **drain** (5.4.38) or **sewer** (5.4.41) through which liquid is pumped to a higher **level** (9.2.32)

3.2.38**reservoir**

pond, lake or **basin** (3.3.67), either naturally occurring or man-made, for storage, regulation and control of water, other liquids or gases

3.3 Civil engineering works — Transport**3.3.1****road**

way mainly for vehicles

3.3.2**exit**

designated point of departure from a **road** (3.3.1)

cf. **exit** (4.4.17)

3.3.3

railway

railroad US

national or regional transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.3.4

tramway

streetcar US

local transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.3.5

aerial ropeway

cableway US

lift US

local transport system for guided passage of cabins or containers carried on **cables** (6.4.53) on intermediate supports

3.3.6

underground railway

subway US

railway (3.3.3) that operates mainly below **ground level** (9.2.33)

3.3.7

mass transit railway

railway (3.3.3) for the rapid movement of high passenger load densities in urban areas

3.3.8

monorail

railway (3.3.3) that has a single running rail with **beam** (5.1.12) support

3.3.9

track

assembly (5.5.5) of rails, **sleepers** (3.3.10), **fastenings** (5.5.72) and ballast or other forms of support, for passage of vehicles

3.3.10

sleeper

tie US

member providing vertical and lateral support to rails of a **railway** (3.3.3) or **tramway** (3.3.4)

3.3.11

airfield

defined area including any **building(s)** (3.1.3), **installation(s)** (5.4.3) and equipment, for the arrival, departure and movement of aircraft

3.3.12

airport

area containing an **airfield** (3.3.11) and facilities for handling passengers and cargo

3.3.13

noise barrier

structure (3.1.4) provided to deflect and absorb noise

3.3.14**noise bund****noise barrier** US

sound barrier US

noise barrier (3.3.13) in the form of an **embankment** (3.2.3)**3.3.15****subgrade**upper part of the **soil** (6.2.2), natural or constructed, that supports the **load(s)** (9.3.19) transmitted by the overlying **structure** (5.1.2) of a **road** (3.3.1)**3.3.16****road formation****grade** USsurface of **subgrade** (3.3.15) in its final shape after completion of **earthwork** (7.1.6)**3.3.17****pavement****road** (3.3.1), runway or similar **construction** (5.5.6) above the **subgrade** (3.3.15)**3.3.18****tunnel**horizontal or sloping underground enclosed way of some **length** (9.2.18)**3.3.19****bridge****civil engineering works** (3.1.2) that affords passage to pedestrians, animals, vehicles and **service(s)** (5.4.1) above obstacles or between two points at a **height** (9.2.20) above **ground** (6.2.1)**3.3.20****arch bridge****bridge** (3.3.19) that has one or more **arch(es)** (5.1.8) as its main **structure** (5.1.2)**3.3.21****bow string bridge****bridge** (3.3.19) that has an **arch** (5.1.8) and its **tie** (5.1.23) as the main **structure** (5.1.2)**3.3.22****cantilever bridge****bridge** (3.3.19), the main **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) of which are **cantilever(s)** (5.1.18)**3.3.23****cable stayed bridge****bridge** (3.3.19), the main **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) of which are cantilevered **beam(s)** (5.1.12) in a **deck** (5.1.38), supported by a tower and one or more inclined **cable(s)** (6.4.53) connected to the top of the tower**3.3.24****suspension bridge****bridge** (3.3.19), the main **structural members** (5.1.3) of which are catenary **cables** (6.4.53) from which the **deck** (5.1.38) is suspended**3.3.25****floating bridge****bridge** (3.3.19) supported by water

3.3.26

movable bridge

bridge (3.3.19) over a waterway, the **deck** (5.1.38) of which can be moved

3.3.27

bascule bridge

movable bridge (3.3.26), the **deck** (5.1.38) of which is counterbalanced and hinged on a horizontal axis

3.3.28

vertical lift bridge

drawbridge US

movable bridge (3.3.26), the **deck** (5.1.38) of which can be raised vertically

3.3.29

swing bridge

movable bridge (3.3.26), the **deck** (5.1.38) of which can be rotated about a vertical axis

3.3.30

skew bridge

bridge (3.3.19) where the angle between the longitudinal axis and the lines of support is not a right angle

3.3.31

viaduct

bridge (3.3.19) composed of a large number of spans

3.3.32

.....

bridge (3.3.19) crossing a **space** (4.1.1) at a great **height** (9.2.20)

3.3.33

footbridge

bridge (3.3.19) for the use of pedestrians

3.3.34

railway platform

elevated **structure** (3.1.4) for entraining and detraining passengers and goods

3.3.35

highway

parkway US

freeway US

way over which the public has the right to pass, this right possibly being restricted to specific classes of **traffic** (10.5)

3.3.36

carriageway

roadway US

that part of the **road** (3.3.1) or **highway** (3.3.35) constructed for use by vehicular **traffic** (10.5), including auxiliary **traffic lane(s)** (3.3.50), passing places and **lay-by(s)** (3.3.37)

3.3.37**lay-by****stopping lane** US

emergency lane US

part of the **highway** (3.3.35) set aside for vehicles to allow them to draw out of the **traffic lane(s)** (3.3.50) and wait for short periods

3.3.38**motorway****interstate highway** US

freeway US

parkway US

limited access **road** (3.3.1) with dual **carriageways** (3.3.36) that is not crossed on the same **level** (9.2.32) by other **traffic lane(s)** (3.3.50), for the exclusive use of certain classes of motor vehicles

3.3.39**vehicle restraint system****guardrail** US

barricade US

structure (5.1.2) that provides a level system of containment for errant vehicles so as to limit damage or injury

3.3.40**hard shoulder****emergency lane** US

service lane US

surfaced strip, adjacent to and abutting a **carriageway** (3.3.36), intended for use by vehicles in the event of difficulty or during obstruction of the carriageway

3.3.41**road safety fence****road safety rail** US

vehicle restraint system (3.3.39) installed alongside or on a **central reserve** (3.3.49) or a **road** (3.3.1) in the form of one or more horizontal members mounted on **posts** (5.1.56)

3.3.42**road safety barrier****barricade** US

vehicle restraint system (3.3.39) alongside a **carriageway** (3.3.36) in the form of a continuous low **wall** (5.1.7) or similar **construction** (5.5.6)

3.3.43**crash cushion****impact barrier** US

energy-absorbing device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact of a vehicle

3.3.44**arrester bed****safety ramp** AU**emergency ramp** US

area of **land** (10.1) adjacent to a **road** (3.3.1), filled with a particular **material** (6.1.1) and designed to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles, generally located on long downhill portions of a road

3.3.45**cycle track****bicycle path** US

way or separated part of a **road** (3.3.1) for use only by pedal cycles

3.3.46

kerb

curb US

border, usually upstanding, at the edge of a **carriageway** (3.3.36), hard strip, **hard shoulder** (3.3.40) or **footway** (3.3.58)

3.3.47

soft shoulder

strip alongside a **carriageway** (3.3.36) not intended to support vehicular **traffic** (10.5)

3.3.48

verge

shoulder US

part of **highway** (3.3.35) alongside a **carriageway** (3.3.36) and at approximately the same **level** (9.2.32), exclusive of **embankment** (3.2.3) or cutting slopes

cf. **verge** (5.2.41)

NOTE It can include **footway(s)** (3.3.58) and **cycle track** (3.3.45).

3.3.49

central reserve

median US

area that separates the **carriageways** (3.3.36) of a **road** (3.3.1) with dual carriageways

3.3.50

traffic lane

strip of **carriageway** (3.3.36) intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by **road marking(s)** (5.5.69)

3.3.51

underpass

way below another **road** (3.3.1) or **structure** (3.1.4) designed to facilitate **traffic** (10.5) movement

3.3.52

flyover

overpass US

way above another **road** (3.3.1) or **structure** (3.1.4) designed to facilitate **traffic** (10.5) movement

3.3.53

.....

way that is situated below a way taken for reference

3.3.54

.....

way that is situated above a way taken for reference

3.3.55

traffic calming

traffic restraint US

speed bump US

encouragement of restrained and considerate behaviour by means such as **road** (3.3.1) humps and reductions in **width** (9.2.16) of the travelled way

3.3.56**contraflow****detour** US

temporary movement of two **traffic** (10.5) streams in opposite directions routed on one side of a **road** (3.3.1) with dual **carriageways** (3.3.36)

3.3.57**footpath**

way for the use of pedestrians

3.3.58**footway****sidewalk** US

walkway US

that portion of a **road** (3.3.1) reserved exclusively for pedestrians

3.3.59**service area****rest area** US

land (10.1) with access to and from a **highway** (3.3.35) used for the provision of certain amenities and services

3.3.60**vehicle park****parking lot** US

parking area US

area that is prepared and intended for the parking of a number of vehicles

3.3.61**multi-storey car park****parking garage** US

building (3.1.3) in which motor vehicles are parked on different **storeys** (4.1.2)

3.3.62**parking space**

parking stall US

area intended for the parking of one vehicle

3.3.63**building line****sight line** US

line that defines the extent of a **building** (3.1.3) beside a **road** (3.3.1) so as to ensure adequate sight lines

3.3.64**canal**

channel (5.4.16) constructed to carry water, usually for navigation, but which can also be used for water power, **irrigation** (3.2.28), collecting rainwater **run-off** (10.24) or **drainage** (5.4.35) of **surface water** (10.23)

3.3.65**canalized river**

river in which the water **level** (9.2.32) has been changed to form a **canal** (3.3.64) by the use of **locks** (3.3.66) and **weirs** (3.2.29) placed at intervals along its course and thus rendering it navigable

3.3.66

lock

enclosure on a river, **canal** (3.3.64) or at the entrance to a non-tidal **dock** (3.3.69), with movable watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water **level** (9.2.32) to another

cf. **lock** (5.5.40)

3.3.67

basin

harbor US

partially enclosed or sheltered area of water where vessels may be moored or docked

3.3.68

berth

pier US

place where a vessel can be moored, usually for loading and unloading of cargo or passengers

3.3.69

dock

port US

basin (3.3.67) for shipping

3.3.70

dry dock

dock (3.3.69) with gates from which water may be drained or pumped, leaving it dry to enable a vessel to be built or repaired

3.3.71

pier

structure (3.1.4), usually open, projecting from the shore and used as a promenade or to provide **berth** (3.3.68)

cf. **pier** (5.1.54)

3.3.72

dolphin

isolated **structure** (3.1.4) or strong point used either to manoeuvre a vessel or to facilitate holding it in position in a **berth** (3.3.68)

3.3.73

cul-de-sac

road (3.3.1) accessible from only one end

3.3.74

roundabout

rotary US

portion of a **road** (3.3.1), usually at a junction, on which **traffic** (10.5) moves in one direction around a central element

3.4 Buildings

3.4.1

housing

building(s) (3.1.3) for residential use

3.4.2

dwelling

unit of **housing** (3.4.1)

3.4.3**flat****apartment** US

dwelling (3.4.2), mainly on a single **storey** (4.1.2), within a larger **building** (3.1.3)

3.4.4**maisonette****duplex** US

duplex apartment US

dwelling (3.4.2) of more than one **storey** (4.1.2) within a larger **building** (3.1.3)

3.4.5**house**

building (3.1.3) designed as one **dwelling** (3.4.2)

3.4.6**bungalow**

small **house** (3.4.5) of one **storey** (4.1.2)

3.4.7

.....

building (3.1.3) of large volume other than an agricultural or industrial **building** (3.1.3)

3.4.8**store****warehouse** US

storage space US

building (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) within a building devoted to the storage or distribution of supplies or merchandise

3.4.9**office building**

building (3.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work

3.4.10**shop****store** US

retail shop US

building (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services involving the receiving and returning of goods

3.4.11

.....

small shop

3.4.12**factory**

building (3.1.3) or group of buildings used principally for the manufacture of goods

3.4.13**workshop**

shop US

building (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) within a building that serves as a work space for a particular manual or mechanical activity

3.4.14

joinery shop

cabinet shop US

millwork shop US

place where **joinery** (5.5.18) is manufactured

3.4.15

air terminal

building (3.1.3) or group of buildings where passengers or goods, or both, transfer or are transferred to or from aircraft

3.4.16

framed building

curtain wall building US

building (3.1.3) that relies wholly or mainly on a **frame** (5.1.74) rather than on loadbearing **walls** (5.1.7) for strength and stability

3.4.17

steel-framed building

framed building (3.4.16) in which steel is the main structural **material** (6.1.1)

3.4.18

timber-framed building

post and beam construction US

framed building (3.4.16) in which **timber** (6.3.2) is the main structural **material** (6.1.1)

NOTE In the US, when the **width** (9.2.16) or **thickness** (9.2.24) of the **timber** (6.3.2) used as the main structural **material** (6.1.1) is less than 100 mm, the term *wood frame construction* is used.

3.4.19

platform-frame building

platform frame construction US

timber-framed building (3.4.18) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing **walls** (5.1.7) that have **studs** (5.1.55) on **sill plate(s)** (5.3.46) supported by the **floor** (5.2.10)

3.4.20

balloon-frame building

balloon frame construction US

timber-framed building (3.4.18) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing **walls** (5.1.7) and that has **studs** (5.1.55) in the exterior walls extending in one piece from **sill plate** (5.3.46) to **wall plate** (5.1.60) below the **roof** (5.2.20)

4 Spaces

4.1 Base terms

4.1.1

space

area or volume bounded actually or theoretically

4.1.2

storey

story US

space (4.1.1) between two consecutive **floors** (5.2.10) or between a floor and a **roof** (5.2.20)

NOTE In the US, this term does not apply to **attic(s)** (4.2.2) or **space(s)** (4.1.1) partly or wholly below **ground level** (9.2.33).

4.1.3**room**

enclosed **space** (4.1.1) within a **storey** (4.1.2), other than a **circulation space** (4.4.1)

4.1.4**bay**

structural subdivision of a **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4)

4.1.5**extension**

addition US

addition to an existing **building** (3.1.3)

4.1.6**protected space**

space (4.1.1) to which entry by undesired people or objects is prevented

4.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building**4.2.1****loft**

attic US

space (4.1.1) below a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) with limited access, not intended for habitation and frequently used for storage

4.2.2**attic**

loft US

room (4.1.3) mainly contained within the **space** (4.1.1) below a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

NOTE In the US, a loft can also be a **space** (4.1.1) having a high **ceiling** (5.2.17) that can accommodate multiple **storeys** (4.1.2) for habitation.

4.2.3**basement storey**

storey (4.1.2) directly below the **ground floor** (4.2.5)

4.2.4**sub-basement**

any **storey** (4.1.2) under the **basement storey** (4.2.3) of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.5**ground floor**

first floor US

storey (4.1.2) that provides principal access at or near **ground level** (9.2.33)

4.2.6**first floor**

second floor US

storey (4.1.2) above **ground floor** (4.2.5)

4.2.7**second floor**

third floor US

storey (4.1.2) above **first floor** (4.2.6)

4.2.8

mezzanine

intermediate and partial **storey** (4.1.2), usually between the **ground floor** (4.2.5) and **first floor** (4.2.6), and usually fully or partially open on one or more sides

4.2.9

external balcony

accessible platform that projects from the external face of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.10

internal balcony

recessed balcony US

accessible platform recessed from the external face of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.11

porch

veranda US

space (4.1.1) in front of an external **door** (5.3.3), recessed into a **building** (3.1.3) or covered by a projection from it

4.2.12

basement

usable part of a **building** (3.1.3), situated partly or entirely below **ground level** (9.2.33)

NOTE In the US, basement is a term for a **space** (4.1.1) having less than half its clear **height** (9.2.20) below **ground level** (9.2.33), while **cellar** (4.2.19) is a term for a space having more than half its clear height below ground level.

4.2.13

arcade

mall US

covered **passage** (4.4.4), usually with **shops** (3.4.10) on one or both sides

4.2.14

gallery

mezzanine US

upper **space** (4.1.1), bounded by a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67), within and open to a larger space

NOTE In the US, gallery is a term that is often used to describe a small **shop** (3.4.10), such as an art gallery.

4.2.15

balcony

upper accessible platform within a **storey** (4.1.2), not fully enclosed by **wall(s)** (5.1.7)

4.2.16

courtyard

external **space** (4.1.1) bounded by **building(s)** (3.1.3), **wall(s)** (5.1.7) or **fence(s)** (5.5.74)

4.2.17

forecourt

front yard US

front garden US

courtyard (4.2.16) in front of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.18

wing

part of a **building** (3.1.3) that is subordinate to the main part

4.2.19**cellar**

basement (4.2.12) used for storage, heating **plant** (5.4.11) and for purposes other than habitation

NOTE In the US, cellar is a term for a **space** (4.1.1) having more than half its clear **height** (9.2.20) below **ground level** (9.2.33), while **basement** (4.2.12) is a term for a space having less than half its clear height below ground level.

4.2.20**loading bay**

recess containing a platform for the loading and unloading of vehicles

4.3 Functional spaces**4.3.1****activity space**

space (4.1.1) required for an activity, including the space occupied by equipment for the task

4.3.2

.....

minimum **space** (4.1.1) required for carrying out an activity, around a given **appliance** (5.4.7)

4.3.3**working space****staging area** US

staging space US

additional **space** (4.1.1) formed alongside a **trench** (3.2.12) or other **excavation** (3.2.2) to facilitate work below **ground level** (9.2.33), or other space required on **site** (3.1.6) to enable **construction work** (7.1.1) to be carried out

4.3.4**toilet**

restroom US

powder room US

room (4.1.3) in which **WC suite(s)** (5.4.9) and/or a urinal or urinals, and wash basins, are installed

4.3.5**WC**

toilet US

room (4.1.3) in which a single **WC suite** (5.4.9) is installed

4.3.6**washroom**

room (4.1.3) in which one or more wash basins are installed

4.3.7**office**

space (4.1.1) within a **building** (3.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work

4.3.8**hall**

auditorium US

assembly **room** (4.1.3)

cf. **hall** (4.4.5)

4.3.9

terrace

patio US

external horizontal area, usually for people, often fitted with a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67)

4.3.10

verandah

veranda US

porch US

roofed **terrace** (4.3.9) along the side of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.3.11

inspection pit

test pit US

pit for inspection of **substructure(s)** (5.1.4) and **service(s)** (5.4.1)

4.3.12

light well

light shaft US

air shaft US

unroofed **space** (4.1.1), bounded on all sides, which provides daylight to more than one **storey** (4.1.2) of a **building** (3.1.3) and may provide ventilation

4.3.13

basement area

window well US

unroofed **space** (4.1.1) below **ground level** (9.2.33) and external to a **building** (3.1.3), which provides light and air to **room(s)** (4.1.3) in a **basement** (4.2.12)

4.3.14

basement access

areaway US

unroofed **space** (4.1.1) below **ground level** (9.2.33), which provides access to **room(s)** (4.1.3) in a **basement** (4.2.12)

4.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement

4.4.1

circulation space

space (4.1.1) for the movement of people, goods or vehicles

4.4.2

means of access

access US

egress US

public or private way of approach or entrance for pedestrians or vehicles

4.4.3

corridor

hall US

passage US

narrow enclosed **circulation space** (4.4.1) that gives access to **room(s)** (4.1.3) or other **space(s)** (4.1.1)

4.4.4**passage**

walkway US

narrow **circulation space** (4.4.1) bounded on both sides and intended for pedestrians

NOTE A passage may or may not be covered.

4.4.5**hall**

entrance hall US

hallway US

corridor US

passage US

central **circulation space** (4.4.1) that provides access to one or more **room(s)** (4.1.3)cf. **hall** (4.3.8)**4.4.6****entrance hall**

foyer US

vestibule US

lobby US

large **circulation space** (4.4.1) within, and at the entrance to, a **building** (3.1.3)**4.4.7****access balcony****external corridor** US**internal balcony** (4.2.10) or **external balcony** (4.2.9) that gives access to a number of units of accommodationNOTE The units of accommodation may include separate **dwelling(s)** (3.4.2) or other types, such as **offices** (4.3.7).**4.4.8****walkway****catwalk** US**construction** (5.5.6) that provides elevated lateral access**4.4.9****crawlway****crawl space** US**space** (4.1.1) that provides access to **service(s)** (5.4.1), high enough to crawl through**4.4.10****gangway****catwalk** USnarrow **circulation space** (4.4.1) that provides access to **furniture** (5.5.3), machinery and other equipment**4.4.11****service duct****service space** US**duct** (5.4.12) that provides **activity space** (4.3.1) for inspection and **maintenance** (7.1.40)**4.4.12****air lock**enclosed **space** (4.1.1) having two **doors** (5.3.3), situated between two **environments** (10.3) with different air conditions, making it possible to pass from one environment to the other without significant disturbance to either

4.4.13

lobby

entry foyer US

enclosed gathering **space** (4.1.1), usually near an entrance, that gives access to **rooms** (4.1.3) or other spaces

4.4.14

lift well

elevator shaft US

space (4.1.1) in which the **lift car** (5.4.30) and the counterweight (if any) move, enclosed by the bottom of the pit, the approximately vertical **walls** (5.1.7) and the **ceiling** (5.2.17)

4.4.15

stairwell

space (4.1.1) around which a **stair** (5.5.20) is disposed

4.4.16

stair enclosure

the faces of the **walls** (5.1.7) bounding a **stair** (5.5.20)

4.4.17

exit

designated point of departure from a **building** (3.1.3)

cf. **exit** (3.3.2)

5 Parts of building and civil engineering works

5.1 Structural parts

5.1.1

foundation

construction (5.5.6) for transmitting **force(s)** (9.3.22) to the supporting **ground** (6.2.1)

5.1.2

structure

organized combination of connected parts designed to provide some **measure** (9.1.7) of rigidity

cf. **structure** (3.1.4)

5.1.3

structural member

part of a **structure** (5.1.2) intended to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22)

5.1.4

substructure

foundation US

part of a **structure** (5.1.2) wholly or mainly below the **level** (9.2.32) of the adjoining **ground** (6.2.1) or a given level

5.1.5

superstructure

part of a **structure** (5.1.2) above the **substructure** (5.1.4)

5.1.6**carcass****building shell** US

building (3.1.3) that is structurally complete but otherwise unfinished

5.1.7**wall**

vertical **construction** (5.5.6) that bounds or subdivides a **space** (4.1.1) and usually fulfils a loadbearing or retaining function

cf. **partition** (5.2.45)

5.1.8**arch**

curved **structural member** (5.1.3) that spans an opening or recess, designed to carry **load(s)** (9.3.19) between points of support

5.1.9**springing**

plane at the end of an **arch** (5.1.8), from which it springs

5.1.10**relieving arch**

arch (5.1.8) built into a **wall** (5.1.7) to relieve that part of the wall below the arch from **load(s)** (9.3.19) above it

5.1.11**column**

structural member (5.1.3) of slender form, usually vertical, that transmits to its base the **force(s)** (9.3.22) primarily in **compression** (9.3.32), that are applied to it

5.1.12**beam**

structural member (5.1.3) for carrying **load(s)** (9.3.19) between or beyond points of support, usually narrow in relation to its **length** (9.2.18) and horizontal or nearly so

5.1.13**girder**

large **main beam** (5.1.40) that is solid or fabricated and comprises top and bottom chords and either a solid or open **web** (5.5.94) or webs that support primary or secondary members

5.1.14**box girder**

girder (5.1.13) whose cross-section is of closed monocellular or multicellular form

5.1.15**plate girder**

girder (5.1.13) in which the **web** (5.5.94) and chord **flanges** (5.5.93) are fabricated from separate **section(s)** (6.1.7) or **plate** (5.5.17)

5.1.16**joist**

one of a series of parallel **beams** (5.1.12), usually horizontal

NOTE In the US, when the term is used, it typically refers to a beam made of **timber** (6.3.2) having a nominal **width** (9.2.16) not exceeding 50 mm and a **thickness** (9.2.24) and **length** (9.2.18) that will vary depending on the **span** (9.2.10).

5.1.17

joist hanger

metal support for the end of a **joist** (5.1.16) made of **timber** (6.3.2)

5.1.18

cantilever

portion of **beam** (5.1.12) or structural **slab** (5.5.15) that projects beyond its last support

5.1.19

truss

braced triangulated **frame** (5.1.74) designed to act as a **beam** (5.1.12)

5.1.20

lattice girder

truss (5.1.19) with parallel or nearly parallel upper and lower structural chord members that have connecting diagonal structural **web** (5.5.94) members

5.1.21

vierendeel truss

truss (5.1.19) that has its vertical **structural members** (5.1.3) rigidly connected to the upper and lower chords

5.1.22

strut

structural member (5.1.3) intended to resist axial **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in **compression** (9.3.32)

5.1.23

tie

tie rod US

structural member (5.1.3) intended to resist axial **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in tension

5.1.24

prestressing tendon

steel **bar(s)** (6.1.4) or groups of bars, strands or wires given a tensile **stress** (9.3.25) that produces a compressive stress in **prestressed concrete** (6.4.22) or **masonry** (5.5.12)

5.1.25

pre-tensioning

method of prestressing **concrete** (6.4.15) in which it is cast around **prestressing tendon(s)** (5.1.24) that are held in tension between anchorages until the concrete has developed the required bond strength

5.1.26

wind brace

structural member (5.1.3) used in **wind bracing** (5.1.70)

5.1.27

structural steelwork

structural member (5.1.3) of a steel **frame** (5.1.74)

5.1.28

shell construction

dome US

construction (5.5.6) formed of a thin, curved structural **concrete slab** (5.1.34) or **panel(s)** (5.2.49)

5.1.29**air-supported structure**

structure (5.1.2) formed by a thin, flexible membrane anchored to a **foundation** (5.1.1) and supported by air pressure

5.1.30**stressed-skin structure**

structure (5.1.2) formed with thin loadbearing elements designed to transmit **force(s)** (9.3.22) along its surface and to contribute to the strength of the whole

5.1.31**folded-plate structure**

structure (5.1.2), usually a **roof** (5.2.20), whose ability to support itself is derived from the pleated structural **slab** (5.5.15)

5.1.32**space structure****space frame** US

three-dimensional **structure** (5.1.2) that resists **force(s)** (9.3.22), which can be applied at any point, inclined at any angle to the surface of the structure and act in any direction

5.1.33**flat slab**

concrete slab (5.1.34) without projections or recesses

5.1.34**concrete slab**

construction (5.5.6) made of **concrete** (6.4.15), horizontal or nearly horizontal, of large area relative to its **thickness** (9.2.24)

5.1.35**floor slab**

slab (5.5.15) of large area that performs the function of a structural **floor** (5.2.10)

5.1.36**solid floor**

floor (5.2.10) that comprises a **floor slab** (5.1.35) without voids or fillers

5.1.37**deck**

elevated, unenclosed platform without a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.1.38**deck**

floor (5.2.10) or subfloor of a **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.39**continuous beam**

beam (5.1.12) that spans three or more supports

5.1.40**main beam****girder** US

beam (5.1.12) that supports other beams and is not itself supported by a beam

5.1.41

secondary beam

beam (5.1.12) that transfers its **load** (9.3.19) at one or both ends to a **main beam** (5.1.40)

5.1.42

trussed beam

beam (5.1.12) stiffened by triangulated **bracing** (5.1.68)

5.1.43

upstand beam

beam (5.1.12) monolithic with and above a **slab** (5.5.15)

5.1.44

downstand beam

beam (5.1.12) that projects downward from a **slab** (5.5.15) into a **space** (4.1.1)

5.1.45

spreader beam

beam (5.1.12) designed to distribute concentrated **load(s)** (9.3.19)

5.1.46

rafter

inclined **structural member** (5.1.3), usually arranged in series, that supports **roofing** (5.2.21) in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.1.47

purlin

beam (5.1.12) parallel to the **eaves** (5.2.37) that gives intermediate support to **rafters** (5.1.46) or **roofing** (5.2.21)

5.1.48

plate

section (6.1.7) used as a bearing for other members

cf. **plate** (5.5.17)

5.1.49

roof truss

triangulated **plane frame** (5.1.75), usually arranged in series, used to support a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.1.50

trussed rafter

roof truss (5.1.49) including **rafter(s)** (5.1.46), usually comprising members of the same **thickness** (9.2.24) and in the same plane, facilitating the sharing of **load(s)** (9.3.19)

5.1.51

stanchion

metal **column** (5.1.11) that serves as a **post** (5.1.56) in a guardrail system

5.1.52

short column

column (5.1.11) so short that buckling can be ignored in its design

5.1.53**slender column**

column (5.1.11) sufficiently long for buckling to be considered in its design

5.1.54**pier**

pillar US

vertical **structural member** (5.1.3) of voluminous form that transmits to its base the compressive **force(s)** (9.3.22) applied to it

cf. **pier** (3.3.71)

5.1.55**stud**

one of a series of vertical members in a **partition** (5.2.45) or vertical **structural members** (5.1.3) in a loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7)

5.1.56**post**

light vertical member providing support

5.1.57**attached pier**

pilaster US

integral part of a **wall** (5.1.7) in the form of thickened sections placed at intervals along the wall

5.1.58**bridge pier**

intermediate support of a **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.59**pilaster**

shallow, rectangular **column** (5.1.11) or **pier** (5.1.54), integrally attached to the face of a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.1.60**wall plate**

top plate US

structural member (5.1.3) along the top of a **wall** (5.1.7) or built into its **length** (9.2.18), which distributes the **force(s)** (9.3.22) from **joist(s)** (5.1.16), **rafter(s)** (5.1.46) or **roof truss(es)** (5.1.49)

5.1.61**padstone**

masonry unit (6.4.48) incorporated in a **structure** (5.1.2) to distribute a concentrated **load** (9.3.19)

5.1.62**abutment**

buttress US

construction (5.5.6) intended to resist lateral thrust and vertical **load** (9.3.19) usually from an **arch** (5.1.8) or **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.63**bridge abutment**

abutment (5.1.62) that provides the end support of a **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.64

buttress

projecting **construction** (5.5.6) built as part of, or against, a **wall** (5.1.7) to resist lateral thrust

5.1.65

shear wall

shearwall US

diaphragm wall US

wall (5.1.7) for resisting lateral **force(s)** (9.3.22) in its plane

5.1.66

spine wall

bearing wall US

internal loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7) parallel to the main axis of a **building** (3.1.3)

5.1.67

diaphragm wall

wall (5.1.7) of two **leaves** (5.2.53), separated by a cavity, structurally connected by vertical **webs** (5.5.94)

cf. **diaphragm wall** (3.2.17)

5.1.68

bracing

system of **structural members** (5.1.3), usually diagonal, which acts in **compression** (9.3.32) or tension and stiffens a **structure** (5.1.2)

5.1.69

herring-bone bracing

bridging US

small **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) placed crosswise between the tops and bottoms of adjacent **joists** (5.1.16) or other structural members to prevent buckling and enable **load(s)** (9.3.19) to be shared

5.1.70

wind bracing

bracing (5.1.68) designed to resist wind **force(s)** (9.3.22)

5.1.71

shore

strut (5.1.22) that gives temporary support to earth or part of a **structure** (5.1.2)

5.1.72

sheet piling

vertical members driven into the **soil** (6.2.2) in a continuous row, usually to resist lateral pressure

5.1.73

steel sheet pile

interlocking steel **pile** (5.1.79) that resists lateral pressure

5.1.74

frame

structure (5.1.2) composed principally of linear or curved **structural members** (5.1.3)

cf. **frame** (5.3.20)

5.1.75**plane frame**

frame (5.1.74) in a single plane

5.1.76**portal frame**

frame (5.1.74) composed of two **columns** (5.1.11) rigidly connected by a **beam** (5.1.12) across column tops

5.1.77**space frame**

three-dimensional truss US

three-dimensional **assembly** (5.5.5) of **components** (6.1.3) for spanning large areas

5.1.78**ground anchorage**

tie-down US

installation (5.4.3) capable of transmitting applied tensile **force(s)** (9.3.22) and those acting in **shear** (9.3.35) to a loadbearing stratum

5.1.79**pile**

slender **structural member** (5.1.3), substantially underground, intended to transmit **force(s)** (9.3.22) into loadbearing strata below the surface of the **ground** (6.2.1)

5.1.80**bored cast-in-place pile**

bored **pile** (5.1.79) formed by continuous or discontinuous **earthwork** (7.1.6) methods where the hole is subsequently filled with **concrete** (6.4.15)

5.1.81**driven pile**

pile (5.1.79) forced into the **ground** (6.2.1) by hammering, vibration or static pressure, and displacing the **soil** (6.2.2)

5.1.82**end bearing pile**

pile (5.1.79) that transmits **force(s)** (9.3.22) to the **ground** (6.2.1) mainly by **compression** (9.3.32) on its base

5.1.83**friction pile**

pile (5.1.79) transmitting **force(s)** (9.3.22) to the **ground** (6.2.1) mainly by friction between the surface of the pile and the adjacent ground

5.1.84**pile cap**

construction (5.5.6) at the head of one or more **pile(s)** (5.1.79) that transmits **force(s)** (9.3.22) from a **structure** (5.1.2) to one or several piles

5.1.85**footing**

stepped **construction** (5.5.6) that spreads the **load** (9.3.19) at the foot of a **wall** (5.1.7) or **column** (5.1.11)

5.1.86

raft foundation

slab foundation US

floating foundation US

foundation (5.1.1) in the form of a continuous structural **concrete slab** (5.1.34) that extends over the whole base of a **structure** (5.1.2)

NOTE A raft foundation sometimes extends beyond the base of a **structure** (5.1.2).

5.1.87

strip foundation

long, narrow, usually horizontal **foundation** (5.1.1)

5.1.88

piled foundation

pile foundation US

foundation (5.1.1) that incorporates one or more **pile(s)** (5.1.79)

5.1.89

caisson

hollow **structure** (5.1.2) with substantial impervious **walls** (5.1.7) that comprises one or more cells and is sunk through the **ground** (6.2.1) or water to form the permanent shell of a deep **foundation** (5.1.1)

5.1.90

open caisson

caisson (5.1.89) that is open both at the top and at the bottom

5.1.91

.....

foundation (5.1.1) cast into the **excavation** (3.2.2) of a **shaft** (3.2.13)

5.1.92

structural hollow section

tubular column US

lally column US

tube (6.1.8) used for structural purposes

5.1.93

rolled-steel section

steel **product** (6.1.2) formed by rolling

5.1.94

T-section

member with a cross-section resembling the letter "T" and with equal **flanges** (5.5.93)

5.1.95

I-section

I-beam US

member with a cross-section resembling the letter "I"

5.1.96

angle

member with a cross-section resembling the letter "L", whose legs may be equal or unequal in **width** (9.2.16)

5.1.97**channel section**

member with a cross-section resembling the letter “C”

5.1.98**H-section**

member with a cross-section resembling the letter “H”

5.1.99**rolled-steel joist****RSJ**

rolled-steel section (5.1.93) with cross-section resembling the letter “I”, but with the **thickness** (9.2.24) of the **flange** (5.5.93) tapering, being thicker along the **web** (5.5.94)

5.1.100**bonding****running bond** US

common bond US

arrangement of **masonry units** (6.4.48) such that the vertical **joints** (5.5.31) of one course do not coincide with those of courses immediately above and below

cf. **bonding** (9.3.7)

5.2 Dividing and enclosing parts**5.2.1****infill**

assembly (5.5.5) of single or composite **product(s)** (6.1.2) that are inserted into gaps or **opening(s)** (5.3.1), or that form part of a **facade** (5.2.43)

5.2.2**lining**

dry covering to any internal **building** (3.1.3) surface

5.2.3**boarding**

strip(s) (6.1.11) of **timber** (6.3.2) used as a finished covering [e.g. to a **floor** (5.2.10) or **wall** (5.1.7)]

NOTE In the US, *wood siding* is the term for boarding used as **cladding** (5.2.42) on an exterior **wall** (5.1.7) and *strip flooring* is the term for boarding used as **flooring** (5.2.12).

5.2.4**weatherboard****weather mould** AU

moulded projecting member fixed to the bottom rail of an external **door** (5.3.3) to divert water from the **sill** (5.3.45) or threshold

5.2.5**vapour control layer****vapour barrier** AU**vapor barrier** US

layer of **material** (6.1.1) intended to restrict the transmission of water vapour

5.2.6**tile**

small, thin, flat or shaped **component** (6.1.3) used to form a covering

5.2.7
grating

open **screen** (5.2.51) within an **opening** (5.3.1) in a **wall** (5.1.7), **floor** (5.2.10) or **pavement** (3.3.17)

5.2.8
grille

open **screen** (5.2.51) for division of **space** (4.1.1) or within a comparatively large **opening** (5.3.1) in a **wall** (5.1.7) or **ceiling** (5.2.17)

5.2.9
barrier

structure (3.1.4) (5.1.2) or **construction** (5.5.6) providing protection or used to affect movement

5.2.10
floor

horizontal plane **construction** (5.5.6) that provides the lowest surface in any **space** (4.1.1) in a **building** (3.1.3)

5.2.11
open floor

exposed floor US
floor (5.2.10) that has no **ceiling** (5.2.17) covering its underside

5.2.12
flooring

uppermost layer of a **floor** (5.2.10), serving as a wear layer

5.2.13
underlay

underlayment US
product (6.1.2) or **component** (6.1.3), usually in the form of a thin **sheet** (6.1.9), installed beneath **flooring** (5.2.12)

5.2.14
concrete block paving

surfacing that consists of rectangular **block(s)** (6.1.6) of **precast concrete** (6.4.21) laid in a pattern

5.2.15
floating floor

construction (5.5.6) that comprises the upper layers of a **floor** (5.2.10) when these are supported on a resilient layer or mountings to provide insulation against sound, vibration or both

5.2.16
suspended floor
raised floor US

free-access floor US
floor (5.2.10) that spans supports

5.2.17
ceiling

construction (5.5.6) covering the underside of a **floor** (5.2.10) or **roof** (5.2.20) and providing the overhead surface of an enclosed **space** (4.1.1), often to conceal **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) or mechanical or electrical systems

5.2.18**false ceiling****suspended ceiling** US

dropped ceiling US

ceiling (5.2.17) that reduces the **height** (9.2.20) of a **space** (4.1.1) or provides space for **service(s)** (5.4.1)**5.2.19****suspended ceiling**

dropped ceiling US

ceiling (5.2.17) hung at a distance from the **floor** (5.2.10) or **roof** (5.2.20) above**5.2.20****roof****construction** (5.5.6) that encloses a **building** (3.1.3) from above**5.2.21****roofing**upper layer or layers of a **roof** (5.2.20) that provides a weatherproof surface**5.2.22****flat roof****roof** (5.2.20) either horizontal or with a **slope** (9.2.30) of 10° or less**5.2.23****pitched roof****roof** (5.2.20), the **slope** (9.2.30) of which is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)**5.2.24****monopitch roof****shed roof** US**pitched roof** (5.2.23) that has only a single plane**5.2.25****lean-to roof****monopitch roof** (5.2.24) that has its upper edge attached to, and supported by, a **wall** (5.1.7) that extends above the **level** (9.2.32) of the **roof** (5.2.20), or is supported by **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) next to or attached to a wall**5.2.26****shell roof****domed roof** US**roof** (5.2.20) formed of a thin curved structural **slab** (5.5.15)**5.2.27****mansard roof****pitched roof** (5.2.23) with two inclined planes on each side of the **ridge** (5.2.39), the steeper of the two starting at the **eaves** (5.2.37)**5.2.28****gable roof****pitched roof** (5.2.23) that terminates at one or both ends as a **gable** (5.2.64)**5.2.29****hipped roof****hip roof** US**pitched roof** (5.2.23) with **hip** (5.2.38) end or ends

5.2.30

sawtooth roof

series of **pitched roofs** (5.2.23), each with one inclined plane steeper than the other and fully or partially glazed

5.2.31

cold roof

roof (5.2.20) that has insulation at the **level** (9.2.32) of the **ceiling** (5.2.17) and a ventilated void between the insulation and the **roofing** (5.2.21)

5.2.32

warm roof

roof (5.2.20) that has insulation immediately below its weatherproofing membrane and a **vapour control layer** (5.2.5) below the insulation

5.2.33

inverted roof

built-up roof US

roof (5.2.20) in which **thermal insulation material** (6.4.32) is placed above the waterproof covering

5.2.34

open roof

exposed roof US

cathedral ceiling US

roof (5.2.20) that has no **ceiling** (5.2.17) fixed to or hung from it

5.2.35

canopy

roof-like covering usually projecting over and outward from an entrance or **window** (5.3.5) or along the side of a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.2.36

barge board

fascia board US

board fixed along the top edge of a **gable** (5.2.64)

5.2.37

eaves

eave US

lower edge of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) or edge of a **flat roof** (5.2.22)

5.2.38

hip

inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) which forms a salient angle

5.2.39

ridge

intersection at the top of two inclined planes in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) which forms the apex of the **roof** (5.2.20)

5.2.40

valley

inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) which forms a re-entrant angle

5.2.41**verge**

sloping edge of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

cf. **verge** (3.3.48)

5.2.42**cladding****siding** US

external, vertical or near-vertical non-loadbearing covering to a **structure** (5.1.2), which typically provides **protection** (9.3.87) from the elements

5.2.43**facade**

exterior surface of a **wall** (5.1.7) enclosing a **building** (3.1.3), usually nonloadbearing, which can include a **curtain wall** (5.2.54), **cladding** (5.2.42) or other exterior **finish** (5.5.2)

5.2.44**weatherboarding****clapboard** US

mechanically fixed **cladding** (5.2.42) that consists of overlapping or rebated horizontal **boarding** (5.2.3)

5.2.45**partition**

internal non-loadbearing vertical **construction** (5.5.6) that subdivides a **space** (4.1.1)

cf. **wall** (5.1.7)

5.2.46**framed partition**

partition (5.2.45) that consists of a continuously supported **plane frame** (5.1.75) with facings or **infill** (5.2.1)

5.2.47**double stud wall****staggered stud wall** US

wall (5.1.7) with two parallel rows of staggered **studs** (5.1.55)

NOTE In the US, a double stud wall is a **wall** (5.1.7) with two parallel rows of **studs** (5.1.55) aligned on individual **sill plates** (5.3.46) while a staggered stud wall is a wall with two parallel rows of staggered studs on a common sill plate.

5.2.48**timber frame wall panel**

wall (5.1.7) unit consisting of a **frame** (5.1.74) with **structural members** (5.1.3) made of **timber** (6.3.2), sheathed on at least one face with a **wood-based panel** (6.3.26) or other **sheet** (6.1.9)

5.2.49**panel**

infill (5.2.1) of **wood-based panel** (6.3.26) fastened to a **frame** (5.1.74)

5.2.50**screen****dwarf wall** US

partition (5.2.45), sometimes self-supporting, which may not extend fully from **floor** (5.2.10) to **ceiling** (5.2.17), and which provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both

cf. **screen** (7.3.18)

5.2.51

screen

non-loadbearing vertical **construction** (5.5.6) that provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both from noise, wind or gaseous emissions

cf. **screen** (7.3.18)

5.2.52

cavity wall

wall (5.1.7) of two parallel parts, **leaves** (5.2.53), effectively tied together and with a gap between them

5.2.53

leaf

leave US

vertical wall segment US

one of two parallel **walls** (5.1.7) that are effectively tied together

5.2.54

curtain wall

non-loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7) positioned on the outside of a **building** (3.1.3) and enclosing it

5.2.55

gable wall

wall (5.1.7) of which a **gable** (5.2.64) forms a part

5.2.56

external panel wall

part of an external **wall** (5.1.7) that forms an **infill** (5.2.1) between **structural members** (5.1.3)

5.2.57

separating wall

wall (5.1.7) that separates adjoining **buildings** (3.1.3)

5.2.58

party wall

separating wall (5.2.57) between two **buildings** (3.1.3) of different ownership or occupation

5.2.59

firewall

separating wall (5.2.57) that retards the spread of fire from one **building** (3.1.3) to an adjoining building

5.2.60

sleeper wall

low loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7) intended to provide intermediate support to a **suspended floor** (5.2.16) at **ground level** (9.2.33)

5.2.61

parapet

construction (5.5.6) that bounds an elevated surface such as a **roof** (5.2.20), **external balcony** (4.2.9), **internal balcony** (4.2.10), **terrace** (4.3.9), **bridge** (3.3.19) or **embankment** (3.2.3)

5.2.62**trussed partition**

framed partition (5.2.46), designed as a **truss** (5.1.19), which spans between supports and carries its own mass and any superimposed **load(s)** (9.3.19) from the **floor** (5.2.10)

5.2.63**apron**

part of a **wall** (5.1.7) below a **window** (5.3.5)

5.2.64**gable**

portion of a **wall** (5.1.7) above the **level** (9.2.32) of the **eaves** (5.2.37) that encloses the end of the **space** (4.1.1) under a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.2.65**guarding****guard** US

guardrail system US

barrier (5.2.9) intended to retard, stop or guide people or to provide protection against accidental falls from one **level** (9.2.32) to another

5.2.66**balustrade**

protective **barrier** (5.2.9) formed by a series of heavy vertical members capped by a **coping** (5.2.72)

5.2.67**balustrade**

protective **barrier** (5.2.9) formed by a series of light vertical members capped by a **handrail** (5.2.73)

5.2.68**baluster****post** US

vertical **component** (6.1.3), other than a **die** (5.2.69), of a **balustrade** (5.2.67)

5.2.69**die****baluster** US

picket US

intermediate solid **post** (5.1.56) within a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67)

5.2.70**newel**

post (5.1.56) that supports one or more **outside string(s)** (5.5.27) or **handrail(s)** (5.2.73) at the end of a **flight** (5.5.22) in a **stair** (5.5.20)

5.2.71**half newel**

newel (5.2.70) of a reduced **thickness** (9.2.24), fixed to a **wall** (5.1.7) and at which a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67) terminates

5.2.72

coping

cap US

construction (5.5.6) that protects the top of a **wall** (5.1.7), **balustrade** (5.2.66) or **parapet** (5.2.61) and sheds rainwater clear of the surfaces beneath

5.2.73

handrail

horizontal, inclined, or vertical member, normally grasped by hand for guidance or support

5.2.74

pargeting

parching US

decorative render **coat** (6.4.36)

5.2.75

wall tie

component (6.1.3) connecting **leaf(s)** (5.2.53) of a **cavity wall** (5.2.52)

5.2.76

grab rail

grab bar US

handrail (5.2.73) designed to support and to permit transfer of body weight, usually found in locations adjacent to showers, bathtubs, **WC suite(s)** (5.4.9) and wash basins in a bathroom or **toilet** (4.3.4)

5.3 Openings and associated closing parts

5.3.1

opening

void in a **building element** (5.5.4)

5.3.2

doorway

access way to a **space** (4.1.1) opened or closed by a **door** (5.3.3)

5.3.3

door

construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) intended primarily for access or egress or both

5.3.4

hatch

opening (5.3.1) that affords limited access

5.3.5

window

construction (5.5.6) for closing a vertical or near-vertical **opening** (5.3.1) in a **wall** (5.1.7) or **pitched roof** (5.2.23), which will admit light and may provide ventilation

5.3.6

light

lite US

individual glazed unit of a **window** (5.3.5) or **door** (5.3.3)

5.3.7**bay window**

straight-sided **construction** (5.5.6) that projects from the face of a **building** (3.1.3) and contains one or several **window(s)** (5.3.5)

5.3.8**bow window**

curved **construction** (5.5.6) that projects from the face of a **building** (3.1.3) and contains one or several **window(s)** (5.3.5)

5.3.9**dormer window**

construction (5.5.6) that contains a **window** (5.3.5) projecting above the sloped surface of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.3.10**clerestory window**

window (5.3.5) in the upper part of a **wall** (5.1.7), above an adjoining **roof** (5.2.20)

5.3.11**lantern light**

raised **construction** (5.5.6) with **glazing** (6.1.20) for its sides above the surface of a **flat roof** (5.2.22) or above the **ridge** (5.2.39) of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.3.12**oriel window****bay window** US

window (5.3.5) that projects from the face of a **building** (3.1.3) and is supported on **bracket(s)** (5.5.52) or **cantilever(s)** (5.1.18)

5.3.13**rooflight****skylight** US

construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) in a **flat roof** (5.2.22) or low **pitched roof** (5.2.23), intended primarily for lighting and consisting of a **frame** (5.3.20) and **glazing** (6.1.20)

5.3.14**roof window****skylight** US

construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) in the plane of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23), which admits light and which may provide ventilation

5.3.15

.....

construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) in a **roof** (5.2.20), intended primarily for lighting and consisting of a **frame** (5.3.20) and **glazing** (6.1.20)

5.3.16**fanlight**

window (5.3.5) above a **door** (5.3.3) or side **light** (5.3.6) and within the same main **frame** (5.3.20)

5.3.17**borrowed light**

window (5.3.5) in an internal **wall** (5.1.7) or **partition** (5.2.45)

5.3.18

laylight

sky US

horizontal **glazing** (6.1.20) set in a **ceiling** (5.2.17) below a **roof window** (5.3.14) for admitting daylight

5.3.19

fireplace mantel

projecting **frame** (5.3.20) of a **fireplace** (5.3.39)

5.3.20

frame

casing US

case or border enclosing a **door** (5.3.3) or forming a perimeter to a **window** (5.3.5) or other **opening** (5.3.1)

cf. **frame** (5.1.74)

5.3.21

door frame

frame (5.3.20) in which a **door** (5.3.3) moves

5.3.22

window frame

window casing US

frame (5.3.20) that contains the **light(s)** (5.3.6) of a **window** (5.3.5)

5.3.23

mullion

intermediate vertical member in an **opening** (5.3.1) or **frame** (5.3.20), separating **lights** (5.3.6)

5.3.24

transom

muntin US

horizontal member dividing an **opening** (5.3.1) or **frame** (5.3.20) of a **window** (5.3.5) or **door** (5.3.3)

5.3.25

casement

movable and lockable **component** (6.1.3) of a **window** (5.3.5) characterized by a rotational connection to the **frame** (5.3.20), which can also provide some sliding movement

5.3.26

shutter

movable **component** (6.1.3) installed in an **opening** (5.3.1) or **duct** (5.4.12) to form a **barrier** (5.2.9) for security purposes or to control the passage of heat or light, or to delay the spread of fire, smoke or gases

5.3.27

sunbreaker

sunshade US

device fixed externally to a **building** (3.1.3) to reduce solar heat gain

5.3.28

louvre

louver US

arrangement of overlapping, parallel **strips** (6.1.11) in a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5) or other **opening** (5.3.1), spaced to allow admission of light, air or both, and frequently adjustable

5.3.29**jamb**

vertical part of a **wall** (5.1.7) at an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.3.30**jamb**

vertical side member of a **frame** (5.3.20) or **opening lining** (5.3.31)

5.3.31**opening lining**

lining (5.2.2) of an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.3.32**reveal**

face of a vertical recess or internal face of a **jamb** (5.3.29)

5.3.33**lintel**

header US

beam (5.1.12) supporting **load(s)** (9.3.19) over an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.3.34**chimney**

construction (5.5.6) enclosing one or more **flue(s)** (5.3.37)

5.3.35**multi-wall chimney**

chimney (5.3.34) consisting of a **flue liner** (5.3.38) and at least one additional internal or external **wall** (5.1.7)

5.3.36**chimney stack**

part of a **chimney** (5.3.34) that projects above a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.3.37**flue**

passage for conveying combustion products to the outside air

5.3.38**flue liner**

interior **lining** (5.2.2) of a **flue** (5.3.37) in a **chimney** (5.3.34) in contact with products of combustion

5.3.39**fireplace**

construction (5.5.6) to accommodate a **fireplace recess** (5.3.40)

5.3.40**fireplace recess**

space (4.1.1) formed in a **wall** (5.1.7) or **chimney breast** (5.3.41) to accommodate an open fire or into which a heating **appliance** (5.4.7) can be placed and from which a **flue** (5.3.37) leads

5.3.41**chimney breast**

projection from the face of a **wall** (5.1.7) that contains a **fireplace** (5.3.39) or **flue** (5.3.37)

5.3.42

chimney shaft

chimney (5.3.34) that is of substantial **height** (9.2.20) and which usually contains a **flue** (5.3.37) of large cross-section

5.3.43

sill

lower horizontal member of a **window frame** (5.3.22)

5.3.44

sill

projecting **construction** (5.5.6) below an **opening** (5.3.1) for a **window** (5.3.5), usually **weathered** (9.3.71) on the top surface

5.3.45

sill

subsill US

construction (5.5.6) that provides a seating for a **window frame** (5.3.22) or **door frame** (5.3.21)

5.3.46

sill plate

continuous horizontal **structural member** (5.1.3) that supports a **frame** (5.3.20)

5.3.47

window board

horizontal board fitted internally to a **sill** (5.3.43)

5.3.48

head

header US

top member, usually horizontal, of a **frame** (5.3.20) or **opening lining** (5.3.31)

cf. **head** (9.3.43)

5.4 Services, fitments and equipment

5.4.1

service

service lines US

utility lines US

system for conveying water, gas, warm air, electricity or **waste** (10.13)

5.4.2

fitment

installed appliance US

article, such as a **sanitary appliance** (5.4.8) or kitchen unit, which equips a **space** (4.1.1) for the use of occupants and which is fixed to the **building** (3.1.3)

5.4.3

installation

assembly (5.5.5) of **material(s)** (6.1.1) and **component(s)** (6.1.3) placed in position to provide a **service** (5.4.1)

5.4.4**water service****water line** US

service (5.4.1) for supplying water to individual premises

5.4.5**plumbing**

water service(s) (5.4.4) and the **appliance(s)** (5.4.7) connected to them

cf. **plumbing** (7.1.10)

5.4.6**sanitation installation****plumbing** US

installation (5.4.3) for the provision of hot and cold water to **sanitary appliance(s)** (5.4.8) within a **building** (3.1.3), and the removal of **waste** (10.13) from them

5.4.7**appliance**

equipment for occupant use connected to a **service** (5.4.1)

5.4.8**sanitary appliance****plumbing fixture** US

fixed **appliance** (5.4.7), usually supplied with water, used for drinking, cleaning or **wastewater** (10.19) disposal

5.4.9**WC suite****toilet** US

sanitary appliance (5.4.8) that consists of a pan, seat, flushing apparatus and any necessary flush **pipe** (5.4.17)

5.4.10**furnishings**

curtain(s) (5.5.65), carpets and similar soft materials, which equip habitable **space** (4.1.1) for use

5.4.11**plant**

machinery and heavy equipment installed for the operation of a **service** (5.4.1), such as a heating service

cf. **plant** (7.3.1)

5.4.12**duct**

space (4.1.1) formed for the passage of air, gases, **cable(s)** (6.4.53), **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) and other items

5.4.13**duct**

component (6.1.3) that forms a **duct** (5.4.12)

5.4.14**conduit**

pipe (5.4.17), **channel** (5.4.16) or **tunnel** (3.3.18) used for conveying liquids or containing electric wires or **cable(s)** (6.4.53)

5.4.15

riser

duct (5.4.12) or **pipeline** (3.2.32) that connects a **service** (5.4.1) with equipment at a higher **level** (9.2.32)

cf. **riser** (5.5.23)

5.4.16

channel

open passage for conveying or containing water

5.4.17

pipe

circular **tube** (6.1.8) through which fluid can flow

5.4.18

standpipe

pipe (5.4.17) or tower that contains water and which projects vertically above the **ground** (6.2.1) and connects with a water distribution system

5.4.19

manhole

opening (5.3.1) fitted with a removable cover, which permits entry of a **person** to a **pipeline** (3.2.32) or closed vessel

5.4.20

manhole chamber

chamber constructed on a **drain** (5.4.38), **sewer** (5.4.41) or **pipeline** (3.2.32), with a removable cover permitting entry of a person

5.4.21

access cover

plate (5.5.17), usually hinged to a **frame** (5.1.74) or otherwise capable of being removed, allowing access to a vessel, chamber, gully, **pipe** (5.4.17), or **service duct** (4.4.11)

5.4.22

manhole cover

access cover (5.4.21) for a **manhole** (5.4.19)

5.4.23

pipe fitting

component (6.1.3) fitted to a **pipe** (5.4.17) for such purposes as connecting, supporting, controlling or changing the flow direction or the bore **size** (9.2.2)

5.4.24

socket

end of a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **pipe fitting** (5.4.23), enlarged for the reception of the end of another pipe, pipe fitting or **sanitary appliance** (5.4.8)

5.4.25

o-ring joint

joint (5.5.30) where a spigot is jointed into a **socket** (5.4.24) using an elastomeric o-ring between the **pipe** (5.4.17) faces or fairings bonded to the pipes

5.4.26**pressure seal joint**

body bonnet (cover) **joint** (5.5.30) in which the internal fluid pressure increases the compressive loading on the bonnet gasket or pressure seal ring

5.4.27**escalator**

power-driven, endless, moving stairway for the conveyance of passengers upwards or downwards

5.4.28**moving walkway**

power-driven, endless **conveyor** (7.3.16) moving parallel to the direction of motion, on which pedestrians stand or walk, and having a **slope** (9.2.30) of less than 15°

5.4.29**lift****elevator** US

permanent lifting equipment that serves defined **levels** (9.2.32) of **landings** (5.5.21), comprising a compartment or cage, running at least partially between rigid vertical guides, or between guides whose inclination to the vertical is less than 15°

5.4.30**lift car****elevator cab** US

part of a **lift** (5.4.29) that carries and encloses passengers and/or goods or articles, or both

5.4.31**goods lift****service elevator** US

lift (5.4.29) designed mainly for the transport of goods and articles but which can also accommodate people

5.4.32**passenger lift****passenger elevator** US

lift (5.4.29) designed mainly for the transport of passengers

5.4.33**service lift****dumbwaiter** US

lift (5.4.29) whose **lift car** (5.4.30) is inaccessible to people on account of its internal **size** (9.2.2) and means of **construction** (5.5.6)

5.4.34**air conditioning**

treatment of the air that allows the temperature, humidity, purity and distribution within an enclosed **space** (4.1.1) to be adjusted mechanically

5.4.35**drainage**

removal of surplus water

5.4.36

drainage system

system of **drain(s)** (5.4.38) and ancillary works that conveys their contents to a cesspool, **sewerage system** (5.4.40), outfall or other place of disposal

5.4.37

land drainage

system of **conduit(s)** (5.4.14), **structure(s)** (3.1.4) and **embankment(s)** (3.2.3) required to control water **level(s)** (9.2.32) and to protect urban and agricultural **land** (10.1) from flooding by either fresh or salt water, or to alleviate such flooding

5.4.38

drain

conduit (5.4.14), usually underground, or **channel** (5.4.16), which conveys **wastewater** (10.19), **surface water** (10.23) or other unwanted liquids

5.4.39

rainwater gutter

gutter US

channel (5.4.16) for collecting and draining rainwater from a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.4.40

sewerage system

sewage system US

system of **sewer(s)** (5.4.41) and ancillary works that conveys the contents to a sewage treatment works or other place of disposal

5.4.41

sewer

pipeline (3.2.32) or other **construction** (5.5.6), usually underground, which conveys **wastewater** (10.19) or other unwanted liquids

5.4.42

vacuum sewer

sewer (5.4.41) operating under **negative pressure** (9.3.44)

5.4.43

sewer connection

junction of a **drain** (5.4.38) with a **sewer** (5.4.41) or **pipe** (5.4.17) between a **manhole chamber** (5.4.20) and a sewer

5.4.44

strainer

device that prevents solid matter entering a **pipe** (5.4.17), **pump** (5.4.50), **valve** (5.4.54) or meter

5.4.45

graded filter

filter bed US

leaching field US

filter that consists of layers of coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand and fine sand arranged over one another so that a liquid flowing through one **material** (6.1.1) does not carry it into the next to clog it

5.4.46

sump

recess or small chamber into which a liquid is drained to facilitate its removal

5.4.47**sprinkler**

device for sprinkling water from a **pipe** (5.4.17) under pressure over an area

5.4.48**hot water system**

installation (5.4.3) of **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) and associated **component(s)** (6.1.3) in which water is heated and distributed, for heating or hot water supply

5.4.49**calorifier****hot water boiler** US

hot water tank US

apparatus used for the transfer of heat to water in a vessel by indirect means, the source of heat being contained within a **pipe** (5.4.17) immersed in water

5.4.50**pump**

mechanical device that produces pressure in a closed system or causes a fluid to flow

5.4.51**centrifugal pump**

pump (5.4.50) into which the fluid enters axially and from which, by the action of a rotating impeller, it is discharged tangentially

5.4.52**cowl**

fitting (5.4.42) to a **flue** (5.3.37) terminal for improving the draught in the flue

5.4.53**mobile waste container****dumpster** US

container with wheels for storing **waste** (10.13)

5.4.54**valve**

device that starts, shuts off, regulates or controls **flow** (9.3.41)

5.4.55**ball valve**

valve (5.4.54) that has a ported ball that can be turned relative to the body seat ports

5.4.56**float-operated valve**

valve (5.4.54) that controls the **flow** (9.3.41) of liquid into a vessel and is operated by an arm connected to a float

5.4.57**diaphragm float-operated valve**

float-operated valve (5.4.56) in which the arm flexes a diaphragm to control **flow** (9.3.41)

5.4.58**flap valve**

valve (5.4.54) with a top-hinged **plate** (5.5.17) or disc, fitted on the face of an orifice, which permits flow of liquid in one direction only

5.4.59

flow regulating valve

valve (5.4.54) that maintains a set **discharge** (9.3.57), independent of pressure

5.4.60

reflux valve

non-return **valve** (5.4.54) that is operated by **flow** (9.3.41)

5.4.61

tap

faucet US

small-diameter, manually operated **valve** (5.4.54) with a free outlet, from which water is drawn

5.4.62

pressure tapping

connection to a water heater used to attach pressure-measuring equipment

5.4.63

electric conduit

tube (6.1.8) that encloses and protects wires or electric **cable(s)** (6.4.53)

5.4.64

electricity transmission line

line of electric **cable(s)** (6.4.53) carried on lattice towers or poles

5.4.65

telecommunication

transmission, emission or reception of **sign(s)** (5.5.67), signals, written images and sounds, or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic means

5.5 Other parts

5.5.1

finishings

final coverings and treatment to surfaces and their intersections

5.5.2

finish

surface that results from **surface treatment** (7.1.34) or **coating** (7.1.38)

cf. **finish** (9.3.66)

5.5.3

furniture

equipment for occupant use, not usually fixed to the **building** (3.1.3)

EXAMPLE Tables and chairs.

5.5.4

building element

major functional part of a **building** (3.1.3)

EXAMPLE **Foundation** (5.1.1), **floor** (5.2.10), **roof** (5.2.20), **service(s)** (5.4.1).

5.5.5**assembly**

set of related **components** (6.1.3) attached to each other

5.5.6**construction**

assembled or complete part of **construction works** (3.1.1) that results from work on-site

5.5.7**composite construction**

form of **construction** (5.5.6) made up of different **material(s)** (6.1.1) that act monolithically, one of which is usually preformed

5.5.8**damp proof course****membrane** US

layer or **coat** (6.4.36) of **material** (6.1.1) covering the bedding surface of a **wall** (5.1.7) to resist the passage of moisture

5.5.9**damp proof membrane**

layer or **sheet** (6.1.9) of **material** (6.1.1) placed within a **floor** (5.2.10) or similar **construction** (5.5.6) or vertically within a **wall** (5.1.7) to prevent passage of moisture

5.5.10**throat****groove at dripnose** US

groove in an under-surface that prevents water from running across it

5.5.11**check throat**

groove to prevent water from being drawn by capillary action into the narrow space or **joint** (5.5.30) between two adjacent members

5.5.12**masonry**

construction (5.5.6) of **stone(s)** (6.2.4), **brick(s)** (6.4.49) or **block(s)** (6.1.6)

5.5.13**stonework**

masonry (5.5.12) of **stone(s)** (6.2.4), which may or may not have been worked, bonded or solidly put together

5.5.14**brickwork**

masonry (5.5.12) of **brick(s)** (6.4.49) bonded and solidly put together with **mortar** (6.4.26)

5.5.15**slab**

thick, flat or shaped **component** (6.1.3), usually larger than 300 mm square, used to form a covering or projecting from a **building** (3.1.3)

5.5.16

plinth

projection or recess at base of **construction** (5.5.6), such as a **wall** (5.1.7), **column** (5.1.11) or construction for raising equipment above the **level** (9.2.32) of the **floor** (5.2.10)

5.5.17

plate

thin, rigid, flat, metal **product** (6.1.2), of a **thickness** (9.2.24) greater than that of a **sheet** (6.1.9)

cf. **plate** (5.1.48)

5.5.18

joinery

cabinetry US

unfinished/finished millwork US

assembly (5.5.5) of worked **component(s)** (6.1.3) of **timber** (6.3.2) and **wood-based panel(s)** (6.3.26) other than structural timber or **cladding** (5.2.42), together with associated mouldings used as finishing members, such as **architrave(s)** (5.5.59), **skirting** (5.5.60) boards and **weatherboard(s)** (5.2.4)

5.5.19

carpentry

structural woodwork

5.5.20

stair

construction (5.5.6) comprising a succession of horizontal stages [steps or **landings** (5.5.21)] that make it possible to pass on foot from one level to another

5.5.21

landing

platform or part of a **floor** (5.2.10) at the end of a **flight** (5.5.22), **ramp** (5.5.29) or floor, which gives access to a **lift** (5.4.29)

5.5.22

flight

continuous series of steps between two levels

5.5.23

riser

vertical **component** (6.1.3) of a step between one **tread** (5.5.25) and another or a **landing** (5.5.21) above or below it

cf. **riser** (5.4.15)

5.5.24

string

stringer US

component (6.1.3) that supports the ends of steps in a **flight** (5.5.22)

5.5.25

tread

horizontal **component** (6.1.3) of a step

5.5.26

nosing

front edge portion of **tread** (5.5.25) or **landing** (5.5.21), usually projecting beyond the **riser** (5.5.23)

5.5.27**outside string****inside stringer** US

string (5.5.24) not adjacent to a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.5.28**wall string****wall stringer** US

string (5.5.24) adjacent to a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.5.29**ramp**

length of inclined surface that provides access between two levels

5.5.30**joint****connection** US

construction (5.5.6) formed by the adjacent parts of two or more **products** (6.1.2), **components** (6.1.3) or **assemblies** (5.5.5), when these are put together, fixed or united

5.5.31**joint**

discontinuity in the **construction works** (3.1.1) where adjacent **products** (6.1.2), **components** (6.1.3) or **assemblies** (5.5.5) are put together, fixed or united

5.5.32**plastering background****plastering base** US

lath US

structure (5.1.2) to which **plaster** (6.4.27) is applied or to which fibrous plaster casts are fixed

5.5.33**building hardware**

fixings US

hardware US

fastener(s) (5.5.37), **fastening(s)** (5.5.72) and **fitting(s)** (5.5.42)

5.5.34**cylinder**

device, usually separate from, but engaging with, its associated **lock** (5.5.40) or **latch** (5.5.39), containing the parts operated by the **key** (5.5.38)

5.5.35**door furniture****door hardware** US

fitting(s) (5.5.42) for a **door** (5.3.3)

5.5.36**window furniture****window hardware** US

fitting(s) (5.5.42) for a **window** (5.3.5)

5.5.37

fastener

lock US

component (6.1.3) used to open, close and secure a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5), **shutter** (5.3.26), gate or drawer

5.5.38

key

removable and portable device used to operate a **fastener** (5.5.37) of a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5), **shutter** (5.3.26), gate or drawer

cf. **key** (9.3.73)

5.5.39

latch

self-engaging **fastener** (5.5.37) that secures a movable **component** (6.1.3) in a closed position and which can be released by hand

5.5.40

lock

fastener (5.5.37) that secures a movable **component** (6.1.3) in a closed position within an **opening** (5.3.1), thereby reducing the probability of unwanted entry

cf. **lock** (3.3.66)

5.5.41

latch lock

latch-set US

lock (5.5.40) that combines within one case a **latch** (5.5.39) operated by a handle and a deadbolt

5.5.42

fitting

small **component** (6.1.3), other than a **fastener** (5.5.37), fixed to a primary component for a specific purpose

5.5.43

tile fitting

tiling **component** (6.1.3) used to change the plane of the glazed surface

5.5.44

tile accessory

toilet accessory US

bathroom accessory US

recessed, semi-recessed or surface-fixed item that usually coordinates in **size** (9.2.2) and **material** (6.1.1) with surrounding **tile(s)** (5.2.6)

EXAMPLE Soap holder, toilet roll holder.

5.5.45

seal

component (6.1.3) fitted into a **joint** (5.5.30) to prevent the passage of dust, moisture and gases

5.5.46

flashing

strip (6.1.11) of an impervious **sheet** (6.1.9) of **material** (6.1.1), which protects a **joint** (5.5.31), usually from entry of rainwater

5.5.47**batten**

small **section** (6.1.7), usually of **timber** (6.3.2), to which slates, **tile(s)** (5.2.6), **lining(s)** (5.2.2) and other **sheet(s)** (6.1.9) are fixed

5.5.48**cover fillet****batten** AU**batten** US

small **section** (6.1.7), usually of **timber** (6.3.2), used to cover a **joint** (5.5.31)

5.5.49**counter batten**

batten (5.5.47) nailed parallel to the **rafter(s)** (5.1.46) over a boarded or felted **roof** (5.2.20)

5.5.50**cradling**

fixing pieces attached to a **structure** (5.1.2) to receive **casing(s)** (5.5.51) or **lining(s)** (5.2.2)

5.5.51**casing**

material (6.1.1) or **component** (6.1.3) used to cover and protect a **structural member** (5.1.3) or part of an **installation** (5.4.3)

5.5.52**bracket**

support that projects horizontally from a vertical surface

5.5.53**gutter bearer**

horizontal member to which gutter boards of a **parapet** (5.2.61) or **valley** (5.2.40) gutter are fixed

5.5.54**ground**

small **section** (6.1.7), usually of **timber** (6.3.2), to which a **skirting** (5.5.60), **architrave** (5.5.59), **opening lining** (5.3.31) or similar **component** (6.1.3) may be fixed, or an edging for in-situ plasterwork

cf. **ground** (6.2.1)

5.5.55**fascia board**

board fixed to **rafter** (5.1.46) ends, **wall plate** (5.1.60) or **wall** (5.1.7) face at **eaves** (5.2.37)

5.5.56**trim**

small **section** (6.1.7) used in **finishings** (5.5.1), usually to cover a **joint** (5.5.31)

5.5.57**bead**

small **jointing section** (5.5.87) used at a **joint** (5.5.31) or to retain a **panel** (5.2.49) in position, or a **sealant** (6.4.35) or sealing compound applied to a joint

5.5.58**cove**

concave moulding at, or fitted to, the internal angle between two surfaces

5.5.59

architrave

molding US

cover fillet (5.5.48) around an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.5.60

skirting

footmold US

cover **strip** (6.1.11) placed on the surface of a **wall** (5.1.7), adjacent to the **floor** (5.2.10)

5.5.61

dado

wainscoat US

panelled or decorative covering applied to the lower part of an internal **wall** (5.1.7) above the **skirting** (5.5.60)

5.5.62

core

innermost element of a **product** (6.1.2) or **structure** (5.1.2)

5.5.63

chase

recess cut into an existing **construction** (5.5.6) to accommodate **service(s)** (5.4.1)

5.5.64

soffit

exposed horizontal or sloping under-surface of any form of **construction works** (3.1.1)

5.5.65

curtain

movable blind or **shutter** (5.3.26) or mobile part thereof, constituted of fabric, a panel or ensemble of slats

5.5.66

wall-covering

wallpaper US

material (6.1.1) supplied in **strip(s)** (6.1.11) in roll form for hanging onto **wall(s)** (5.1.7) or **ceiling(s)** (5.2.17) by means of an **adhesive** (6.4.13)

5.5.67

sign

message conveyed utilizing pictorial or textual media or both

5.5.68

sign

device on which a **sign** (5.5.67) is conveyed

5.5.69

road marking

line, symbol or other mark on a **road** (3.3.1) surface intended to regulate, warn, guide or inform users

5.5.70

arris

crest US

sharp external angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces

5.5.71**chamfer**

rounded or bevelled **arris** (5.5.70)

5.5.72**fastening****fastener** US

mechanical connecting device that fixes one **component** (6.1.3) to another

5.5.73**bolt**

fastening (5.5.72) formed from a cylindrical metal **rod** (6.1.5) with a helical thread at one end

5.5.74**fence**

non-loadbearing vertical **construction** (5.5.6), usually lightweight, which bounds or subdivides an external area

5.5.75**chain link fence**

mesh **fence** (5.5.74) in which the wires are interwoven

5.5.76**welded mesh fence**

mesh **fence** (5.5.74) in which the wires are welded at each crossing point

5.5.77**dog****clamp** US

iron dog US

metal **bar** (6.1.4) with pointed ends, used for spiking large **timbers** (6.3.2) together, the ends being bent at right angles to the bar and pointing in the same direction

5.5.78**nail**

straight, slender metal **fastening** (5.5.72), usually pointed and headed

5.5.79**pin**

brad US

small **nail** (5.5.78)

5.5.80**spike**

large **nail** (5.5.78)

5.5.81**staple**

"U"-shaped metal **fastening** (5.5.72) driven into position

5.5.82**screw**

straight metal **fastening** (5.5.72), usually pointed and headed, with a helical threaded shank and indented head

5.5.83

coach screw

lagscrew US

lagbolt US

straight metal **fastening** (5.5.72) with a helical threaded shank and a square or hexagonal head

5.5.84

gangnail connector plate

metal plate connector US

truss plate US

fastening (5.5.72) formed from a **plate** (5.5.17) with integral teeth projections, usually from one side of the plate, perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the surface of the plate

5.5.85

jointing product

product (6.1.2) used to connect the **components** (6.1.3) of a **joint** (5.5.30)

5.5.86

jointing material

jointing product (5.5.85) that has no definite form prior to its use

EXAMPLE **Mortar** (6.4.26) or **adhesive** (6.4.13).

5.5.87

jointing section

jointing product (5.5.85) pre-formed to a definite section, but of unspecified **length** (9.2.18)

5.5.88

jointing component

jointing product (5.5.85) formed as a distinct unit and having specified **sizes** (9.2.2) in three **dimensions** (9.2.1)

5.5.89

joint gap

space (4.1.1) that persists between two **components** (6.1.3), set side by side or one over the other, after their installation, regardless of whether this space is filled with a **jointing product** (5.5.85)

5.5.90

spacer

small **component** (6.1.3) used in a gap to maintain a predetermined gap **width** (9.2.16)

5.5.91

keyed joint

tongue and groove joint US

keyway US

joint (5.5.31) formed by fitting the protrusion from one **product** (6.1.2) into the recess of the adjoining one

5.5.92

sett

pavement stone US

small **block** (6.1.6) of **stone** (6.2.4), rectangular on plan, used to form a paved surface

5.5.93**flange**

part, usually thin, of a **structural member** (5.1.3), which projects continuously from one or both sides of the **section** (6.1.7) of the member at its end or ends

5.5.94**web**

thin or relatively thin portion of a **structural member** (5.1.3) of “I”, “L”, “U” or “T” cross-section in the main loading plane

5.5.95**solar collector**

device in which solar radiation is absorbed, converted to heat and removed by a heat-transfer fluid

6 Materials**6.1 Base terms****6.1.1****material**

substance that can be used to form **product(s)** (6.1.2) or **construction works** (3.1.1)

6.1.2**product**

item manufactured or processed for incorporation in **construction works** (3.1.1)

6.1.3**component**

product (6.1.2) manufactured as a distinct unit to serve a specific function or functions

6.1.4**bar**

rigid **section** (6.1.7), usually straight and of metal

6.1.5**rod**

small, solid, rigid, round **section** (6.1.7), usually of metal

6.1.6**block**

masonry unit (6.4.48) exceeding the **size** (9.2.2) of a **brick** (6.4.49) in any **dimension** (9.2.1)

6.1.7**section**

product (6.1.2), usually formed by a continuous process to a definite cross-section, which is small in relation to its **length** (9.2.18)

6.1.8**tube**

pipe US

hollow **section** (6.1.7)

6.1.9
sheet

product (6.1.2) of fixed **length** (9.2.18) having a **width** (9.2.16) of > 450 mm and a **thickness** (9.2.24) of 0,15 mm to 10 mm

6.1.10
sheeting

product (6.1.2) of continuous **length** (9.2.18) having a **width** (9.2.16) of > 450 mm and a **thickness** (9.2.24) of 0,15 mm to 10 mm

6.1.11
strip

relatively long, narrow, flat **product** (6.1.2)

6.1.12
foil

metallic **material** (6.1.1) of any **length** (9.2.18) or **width** (9.2.16) and having a **thickness** (9.2.24) of up to 0,15 mm

6.1.13
laminated

product (6.1.2) comprising layers of **material** (6.1.1) bonded or otherwise fixed together

6.1.14
gel

colloidal system of semi-solid nature, consisting of a solid dispersed in a liquid

6.1.15
glass

inorganic **product** (6.1.2) of fusion that has cooled to a rigid condition without crystallizing

6.1.16
grease

substance of vegetable or animal origin, or both, of a **density** (9.3.50) of < 0,95 g/cm³ and which is partially or totally insoluble and saponifiable

6.1.17
solvent

water or organic liquid, usually volatile, used to dissolve or disperse film-making constituents

6.1.18
substrate

surface to which a **material** (6.1.1) or **product** (6.1.2) is applied

6.1.19
biodegradable material

material (6.1.1) capable of being broken down by micro-organisms

6.1.20
glazing

infill (5.2.1) in a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5) or other **opening** (5.3.1), which will admit light but resist the passage of air or other elements

cf. **glazing** (7.1.33)

6.2 Earth and stone

6.2.1

ground

soil (6.2.2), rock and **fill** (6.4.9) existing in place prior to the execution of **construction works** (3.1.1)

cf. **ground** (5.5.54)

6.2.2

soil

earth US

mineral **material** (6.1.1) that results from the **weathering** (9.3.70) of rock

6.2.3

natural stone

rock used in **construction** (5.5.6) and for monuments

6.2.4

stone

individual **block(s)** (6.1.6), masses or fragments that have been taken from their original places in the earth for commercial use

6.2.5

gypsum

calcium sulfate in its fully hydrated phase

NOTE Used for the production of **binder(s)** (6.4.14).

6.3 Wood and timber

6.3.1

wood

lignocellulosic substance between the **pith** (6.3.4) and **bark** (6.3.3) of a tree or a shrub

6.3.2

timber

lumber US

wood (6.3.1) from felled trees after conversion

NOTE In the US, the term lumber is used when the **width** (9.2.16) or **thickness** (9.2.24) of the timber is < 100 mm.

6.3.3

bark

outer covering of the stem and branches of a tree

6.3.4

pith

zone within the first growth ring of **timber** (6.3.2), consisting chiefly of soft tissue

6.3.5

hardwood

wood (6.3.1) of broadleaved trees of the botanical group *Dicotyledonae*

6.3.6

softwood

wood (6.3.1) of trees of the botanical group *Gymnosperms*

6.3.7

coarse texture timber

coarse-grained wood US

timber (6.3.2) with relatively large cells, or wide or irregular growth rings, or both

6.3.8

fine texture timber

close-grained wood US

timber (6.3.2) with relatively small cells or relatively narrow, regular growth rings or both

6.3.9

timber face

face of lumber/timber US

either of the two wider, longitudinal, opposite surfaces of **timber** (6.3.2) or any longitudinal surface of timber that is of square cross-section

6.3.10

inside face of timber

pith-side wood face US

timber face (6.3.9) nearer to the **pith** (6.3.4) of the **log** (6.3.23)

6.3.11

outside face of timber

bark-side wood face US

timber face (6.3.9) further from the **pith** (6.3.4) of the **log** (6.3.23)

6.3.12

timber feature

wood characteristic US

physical, morphological or growth **characteristic** (9.1.4) of **timber** (6.3.2) which could affect its use

6.3.13

knot

portion of a branch embedded in **wood** (6.3.1)

6.3.14

resin pocket

pitch pocket US

lens-shaped cavity in **timber** (6.3.2) containing, or which has contained, resin

6.3.15

finger jointed timber

finger-jointed lumber US

finger-jointed board US

piece of **timber** (6.3.2) that consists of two or more pieces of random **length** (9.2.18) and similar cross-section, end-jointed by glued, intermeshing, wedge-shaped projections

6.3.16

glued laminated timber
glue-laminated wood US

glulam US

heavy timber US

product (6.1.2) that consists of layers of **timber** (6.3.2), whose grain is approximately parallel and glued together

6.3.17

green timber
green wood US

unseasoned wood US

timber (6.3.2) that has not been dried to, or below, the fibre saturation point

NOTE Its moisture content is usually above 30 %.

6.3.18

sawn timber
sawn wood US
sawed wood US

heavy timber US

section (6.1.7) of **timber** (6.3.2) produced by the lengthwise sawing or chipping of **log(s)** (6.3.23) or solid **wood** (6.3.1) of larger **dimension(s)** (9.2.1), and by possible crosscutting, further machining or both, to obtain a certain **work size** (9.2.5)

6.3.19

planed timber
dressed lumber US
dressed board US

sawn timber (6.3.18) which, at the end-use moisture content, has been machined for its full **length** (9.2.18) and **width** (9.2.16) on at least one face to obtain a smooth surface

6.3.20

prepared timber
dimension timber US
 dimension lumber US

sawn timber (6.3.18) which, at the end-use moisture content, has been cut to **length** (9.2.18), machined on one or more surfaces, or both, within agreed permitted **deviation(s)** (9.2.6)

NOTE In the US, the term dimension lumber is used when the **width** (9.2.16) or **thickness** (9.2.24) of prepared timber is < 100 mm.

6.3.21

regularized green timber

sawn timber (6.3.18), with or without further machining, in a green state and having a **thickness** (9.2.24) or **width** (9.2.16) the permitted **deviation(s)** (9.2.6) of which are tighter than those for rough sawn timber

6.3.22

round timber
log US

felled tree from which all branches have been removed

6.3.23

log
bolt US

crosscut portion of **round timber** (6.3.22)

6.3.24

sound timber

timber (6.3.2) free from rot or infestation

6.3.25

square edged timber

square-edged lumber US

square-edged board US

sawn timber (6.3.18) of rectangular cross-section, with wane — if permitted — not exceeding a specified amount

6.3.26

wood-based panel

wood panel US

wood sheathing US

board or **sheet** (6.1.9) made from veneers, particles or fibres of **wood** (6.3.1)

6.3.27

wood fibreboard

fiberboard US

wood-based panel (6.3.26) with a **thickness** (9.2.24) of $\geq 1,5$ mm, manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres with application of heat, pressure or both

NOTE The bond is derived from the felting of the fibres and their inherent **property(ies)** (9.1.3) of **adhesion** (9.3.5), or from a synthetic **binder** (6.4.14) added to the fibres.

6.3.28

particleboard

wood-based panel (6.3.26) manufactured under pressure from particles of **wood** (6.3.1) or other lignocellulosic **material(s)** (6.1.1) and a **binder** (6.4.14)

NOTE In the US, other **wood-based panel(s)** (6.3.26) manufactured from particles of **wood** (6.3.1) or other lignocellulosic **material(s)** (6.1.1) include chip board, flakeboard and oriented strandboard (OSB).

6.3.29

plywood

wood-based panel (6.3.26) consisting of an **assembly** (5.5.5) of veneers bonded together, with the direction of the grain in alternate layers usually at right angles

6.3.30

composite board

board produced by assembling and **bonding** (9.3.7) together **sheets** (6.1.9) of more than one type of **wood-based panel** (6.3.26) or sheets of wood-based panels and other **material(s)** (6.1.1)

6.3.31

kiln-dried timber

kiln-dried lumber US

KD lumber US

timber (6.3.2) that has been dried in an enclosure in which the temperature and relativity humidity is controlled

6.4 Functional materials

6.4.1

additive

material (6.1.1) added in small quantities to a liquid or granular material to produce some desired modification to its **properties** (9.1.3)

6.4.2

accelerator

substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction

6.4.3

admixture

material (6.1.1) added in small quantities during a mixing process in order to modify the **properties** (9.1.3) of a mixture

6.4.4

set retarding admixture

admixture (6.4.3) that extends the time for the mixture to change to a hardened state

6.4.5

set accelerating admixture

admixture (6.4.3) that decreases the time for the mixture to change to a hardened state

6.4.6

aggregate

inert granular **material** (6.1.1)

6.4.7

fine aggregate

small-size **aggregate** (6.4.6), the upper limiting **size** (9.2.2) being dependant on its end use

6.4.8

heavy aggregate

aggregate (6.4.6) that has a saturated surface dry-particle **density** (9.3.50) $> 3\,000\text{ kg/m}^3$

6.4.9

fill

material (6.1.1) used for raising the **level** (9.2.32) of the **ground** (6.2.1)

6.4.10

reinforced earth

composite **material** (6.1.1) made of earth and **reinforcement** (6.4.17)

6.4.11

backfill

material (6.1.1) used to fill an **excavation** (3.2.2)

6.4.12

geotextile

thin, permeable fabric placed on **soil** (6.2.2) layers for protecting or, between soil layers, for draining, protecting, strengthening or separating **earthworks** (3.2.1)

6.4.13

adhesive

non-metallic substance capable of joining **material** (6.1.1) by **bonding** (9.3.7)

6.4.14

binder

material (6.1.1) used to hold solid particles together in a coherent mass

6.4.15

concrete

mixture of **aggregate** (6.4.6), **hydraulic binder** (6.4.16) and water, which hardens

6.4.16

hydraulic binder

finely ground inorganic **material** (6.1.1) which, when mixed with water, forms a paste that sets by means of hydration reactions and processes, and which, after hardening, retains its strength and stability, even under water

6.4.17

reinforcement

rod(s) (6.1.5), **bar(s)** (6.1.4), fabric, fibres, wires and **cable(s)** (6.4.53) added to give additional strength or support to a **material** (6.1.1) or **component** (6.1.3)

6.4.18

release agent

substance, usually a liquid, applied to face contact **material** (6.1.1) to facilitate release and prevent **adhesion** (9.3.5) to **concrete** (6.4.15)

6.4.19

concrete mix

combination of **material(s)** (6.1.1) required to make **concrete** (6.4.15)

6.4.20

in-situ concrete

concrete (6.4.15) formed at its final **site** (3.1.6) location

6.4.21

precast concrete

concrete (6.4.15) cast and left to harden before being moved to its final location

6.4.22

prestressed concrete

concrete (6.4.15) in which specified internal **stress(es)** (9.3.25) are induced, usually by means of tensioned steel, prior to loading a **structure** (5.1.2)

6.4.23

semi-dry concrete

dry-mix concrete US

concrete (6.4.15) with a low water content and a workability insufficient to be measured by a slump test

6.4.24

grout

flowing **material** (6.1.1) that hardens after application, used for filling fissures and cavities

6.4.25**slurry**

mixture of fine solids suspended in a liquid and having the general flow **properties** (9.1.3) of a liquid

6.4.26**mortar**

mixture of **binder** (6.4.14), **fine aggregate** (6.4.7) and water, which hardens and which is normally used as a **jointing material** (5.5.86)

6.4.27**plaster**

mixture used to obtain an internal **finish** (5.5.2), based on one or more **binder(s)** (6.4.14) which, after the addition of water, is applied while plastic and hardens after application

6.4.28**render**

mixture of one or more inorganic **binder(s)** (6.4.14), **aggregate** (6.4.6), water and — sometimes — **admixture(s)** (6.4.3), used to obtain an external **finish** (5.5.2)

6.4.29**facing layer****face** US

layer of **brick** (6.4.49), **stone** (6.2.4) or **concrete** (6.4.15) on the face of a **block** (6.1.6) which are of a **material** (6.1.1) and/or **property(ies)** (9.1.3) different from the main body

6.4.30**asphalt**

dense mixture of mineral **aggregate** (6.4.6) and bituminous **binder** (6.4.14)

6.4.31**bitumen**

viscous liquid or solid consisting essentially of hydrocarbons and their derivatives, soluble in trichloroethylene and which is substantially non-volatile and softens gradually when heated

NOTE It is obtained by refinery processes from petroleum, and is also found as a natural deposit or as a **component** (6.1.3) of naturally occurring **asphalt** (6.4.30), in which it is associated with mineral matter.

6.4.32**thermal insulation material****thermal insulating material** US

material (6.1.1) with low thermal conductivity used to improve resistance to the transmission of heat and cold

6.4.33**insulating material**

material (6.1.1) for preventing or reducing the passage of heat, cold, sound or electricity

6.4.34**bonding layer**

layer of **mortar** (6.4.26) or other **material** (6.1.1) spread on hardened **concrete** (6.4.15) to improve the bond with fresh concrete placed upon it

6.4.35**sealant**

material (6.1.1) in an unformed state which, when applied to a **joint** (5.5.30), seals it by adhering to appropriate surfaces within the **joint** (5.5.31), preventing the passage of dust, moisture and gases

6.4.36

coat

continuous layer of a **coating material** (6.4.37) resulting from a single application

6.4.37

coating material

product (6.1.2) as a liquid, paste or powder which, when applied to a surface, forms a film possessing protective, decorative or other specific **property(ies)** (9.1.3) or all these

6.4.38

paint

pigmented **coating material** (6.4.37) that forms an opaque film

6.4.39

priming coat

initial **coat** (6.4.36) applied directly to a **substrate** (6.1.18)

6.4.40

sealer

liquid used on absorbent surfaces which, when dried, reduces their absorptive capacity

6.4.41

filler

preparation of paste-like consistency, which is applied to eliminate minor surface **defect(s)** (9.3.76) or to produce a smooth, even surface, or for both these purposes, prior to painting

6.4.42

surface retarder

coating material (6.4.37) applied to the face of **formwork** (7.3.7) to retard the setting of the surface of the **concrete** (6.4.15) so that the surface can be removed easily after **striking** (7.1.36) and such that a **finish** (9.3.66) of exposed **aggregate** (6.4.6) or **key** (9.3.73) is produced

6.4.43

pugging

deafening fill US

sand or other similar **material** (6.1.1) used above **ceilings** (5.2.17) between **joists** (5.1.16) to assist in sound insulation

6.4.44

bed

layer of **material** (6.1.1) or the surface on which a **masonry unit** (6.4.48), **tile** (5.2.6) or similar **component** (6.1.3) is set

6.4.45

blinding

layer, usually of lean **concrete** (6.4.15) between 50 mm and 100 mm thick, put down on **soil** (6.2.2) to seal the **ground** (6.2.1) and provide a clean surface for **construction work** (7.1.1)

6.4.46

bedding mortar

mortar (6.4.26) for bedding **masonry unit(s)** (6.4.48) and bearings

6.4.47**hardcore**

lumps of hard **material** (6.1.1) suitable for filling **ground** (6.2.1) under a **construction** (5.5.6) [a **floor slab** (5.1.35) or **road** (3.3.1)]

EXAMPLE **Stone** (6.2.4), **brick** (6.4.49), furnace slag or **concrete** (6.4.15).

6.4.48**masonry unit**

component (6.1.3) for use in **masonry** (5.5.12)

6.4.49**brick**

masonry unit (6.4.48) that does not exceed 338 mm in **length** (9.2.18), 225 mm in **width** (9.2.16) and 113 mm in **thickness** (9.2.24)

6.4.50**engineering brick****fire brick** US

engineered brick US

fire-clay **brick** (6.4.49) that has a dense and strong semi-vitreous body and which conforms to defined limits for water absorption and **compressive strength** (9.3.33)

6.4.51**wire-cut brick**

brick (6.4.49) produced by cutting extruded clay with wire prior to firing

6.4.52**wood preservative**

chemical used to render **timber** (6.3.2) and other wood-based **product(s)** (6.1.2) resistant to attack and decay from organisms that destroy **wood** (6.3.1)

6.4.53**cable**

assembly of usually parallel wires of considerable **length** (9.2.18), formed into a compact circular section

6.4.54**rope**

assembly of strands of considerable **length** (9.2.18) spun helically in one or more layers around a **core** (5.5.62)

7 Operations, documentation and equipment**7.1 Operations****7.1.1****construction work****construction** US

activities of forming a **construction works** (3.1.1)

7.1.2**joinery work**

craft of manufacture of **joinery** (5.5.18) and its installation

7.1.3

civil engineering work

work of constructing **civil engineering works** (3.1.2)

7.1.4

building

activities of forming a **building** (3.1.3)

7.1.5

dewatering

procedure to lower the **level** (9.2.32) of local groundwater

7.1.6

earthwork

excavation work US

work of excavating, or the raising or sloping of **ground** (6.2.1)

7.1.7

auger boring

technique of forming a hole in **ground** (6.2.1), usually for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **bored cast-in-place pile** (5.1.80), by a rotary drilling action during which the spoil is removed

7.1.8

underpinning

introduction of support under an existing **structure** (5.1.2)

7.1.9

site assembly

putting together **components** (6.1.3) on a **site** (3.1.6)

7.1.10

plumbing

installing **plumbing** (5.4.5)

cf. **plumbing** (5.4.5)

7.1.11

water engineering

engineering that deals with the **flow** (9.3.41), control, treatment and utilization of water

7.1.12

trenchless technology

technique for installing, replacing or renovating a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) below **ground level** (9.2.33), which minimizes the **material** (6.1.1) excavated from the surface or obviates driving of a heading

7.1.13

pipelaying

operation of laying and **jointing** (7.1.39) **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) and testing the resulting **assembly(ies)** (5.5.5)

7.1.14

pipe ramming

pile driving US

technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the **ground** (6.2.1) using a percussive hammer, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

7.1.15**pipe bursting**

technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) using an expanding device to break an existing pipe from within, to allow a new pipe to be inserted in its place

7.1.16**pipe jacking****pipe-ramming** US

ramming US

technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) through the **ground** (6.2.1), in which the pipe or duct is pushed forward by hydraulic jacks and spoil is excavated from the leading edge

7.1.17**microtunnelling**

technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) by **pipe jacking** (7.1.16) using a steerable, remote-controlled, small **tunnel** (3.3.18) boring machine, the excavated **material** (6.1.1) being removed either by mechanical auger or as a **slurry** (6.4.25)

7.1.18**thrust boring**

technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the **ground** (6.2.1) by hydraulic thrust, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

7.1.19**computer aided design****CAD**

use of a computer for graphic design and drafting

7.1.20**dimensional analysis**

basis for design and operation of physical scale models such as hydraulic models used to predict the behaviour of prototypes

7.1.21**mathematical modelling**

technique using purely mathematical means for predicting behaviour [e.g. of a **structure** (3.1.4) or scheme] under the influence of several variables

7.1.22**network**

description in mathematical or diagrammatic form of a system of interconnected parts

7.1.23**node**

element of a **network** (7.1.22) that represents a junction or intersection

7.1.24**link**

element of a **network** (7.1.22) between two **nodes** (7.1.23)

7.1.25**measurement**

operation that has the object of determining the value of a quantity

cf. **measurement** (9.1.6)

7.1.26

setting out

layout US

laying out US

establishment of marks and lines to define the location and **level** (9.2.32) of elements or major **component(s)** (6.1.3) for **construction work** (7.1.1) so that work may proceed with reference to them

7.1.27

sampling

selecting items, or portions of **material** (6.1.1), to produce **sample(s)** (9.4.1)

7.1.28

quality control

operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfil requirements for **quality** (9.1.12)

7.1.29

batching

measuring the individual constituents of a **batch** (9.4.7)

7.1.30

sieving

separation, using sieves, of granular **material** (6.1.1) into various particle **size(s)** (9.2.2) during production

7.1.31

screening

separation, using **screen(s)** (7.3.18), of a granular **material** (6.1.1) into various particle **size(s)** (9.2.2) during production

7.1.32

signing

planning, manufacture, installation, management and use of **sign(s)** (5.5.67) (5.5.68)

7.1.33

glazing

installing **glazing** (6.1.20)

cf. **glazing** (6.1.20)

7.1.34

surface treatment

process that modifies a surface without use of a **coating material** (6.4.37)

7.1.35

stripping

removal of **coating material** (6.4.37), metallic **coat** (6.4.36) or **wall-covering** (5.5.66) from a **substrate** (6.1.18)

7.1.36

striking

stripping US

removal of **formwork** (7.3.7) from hardened **concrete** (6.4.15)

7.1.37

accelerated curing

accelerating rate of gain of strength [e.g. of **concrete** (6.4.15)] by the application of heat or use of **additive(s)** (6.4.1)

7.1.38**coating**

process that leads to the production of a **coat** (6.4.36)

7.1.39**jointing****connecting** US

process of forming a **joint** (5.5.30)

7.1.40**maintenance**

combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during an item's **service life** (9.3.84) with the aim of retaining it in a state in which it can perform its required functions

7.1.41**conservation**

maintenance (7.1.40) carried out to preserve the appearance of a **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4), particularly when of historic interest, or to preserve an ecosystem in nature

7.1.42**preservation****historic preservation** US

protection (9.3.87) of an old or historic **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4) from demolition or decay

7.1.43**restoration**

bringing an item back to its original appearance or state

7.1.44**reconstitution**

restoration (7.1.43) that involves dismantling and reassembly piece by piece

7.1.45**reconstruction**

recreating a **structure** (3.1.4) that has not survived, on the basis of archival and archaeological investigations

7.1.46**replication**

construction (5.5.6) of an exact copy of an existing **building** (3.1.3)

7.1.47**rehabilitation****rehab** US

extensive work to bring **plant** (5.4.11), **building(s)** (3.1.3) or **civil engineering works** (3.1.2) back to acceptable functional conditions, often involving improvements

7.1.48**structural rehabilitation****stabilization** US

applying measures designed to re-establish the structural stability, functionality or both of a **building** (3.1.3) and its enclosure, while essentially maintaining the existing form

7.1.49

refurbishment

modification and improvements to an existing **plant** (5.4.11), **building** (3.1.3) or **civil engineering works** (3.1.2), in order to bring it up to an acceptable condition

7.1.50

modernization

improving facilities in line with current standards and expectations

7.1.51

repair

returning an item to an acceptable condition by the renewal, replacement or mending of worn, damaged or degraded parts

7.1.52

reinstatement

restoration (7.1.43) and making good of the surface of **road(s)** (3.3.1) and **land** (10.1), replacement of **fence(s)** (5.5.74), clearing of ditches and **watercourse(s)** (10.8), and all similar operations following work of **repair** (7.1.51) or **construction work** (7.1.1)

7.1.53

translocation

relocation US

transfer of a **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4) from an existing **site** (3.1.6) to another

7.1.54

alteration

renovation US

changing or modifying the character or condition of a **building** (3.1.3), **plant** (5.4.11) or **civil engineering works** (3.1.2)

7.1.55

capping

use of clean **material** (6.1.1) as a cover for contaminated material

7.1.56

aeration

introduction of air or oxygen

7.1.57

flushing

rapidly discharging a quantity of water for the purpose of cleansing

7.1.58

grit blasting

sand blasting US

method of cleaning or finishing using an abrasive in a stream of compressed air, with or without water

7.1.59

pointing

filling a partly raked **joint** (5.5.30) between **masonry units** (6.4.48) with **mortar** (6.4.26) to provide a **finish** (9.3.66)

7.1.60**repointing**

removing defective **mortar** (6.4.26) from a **joint** (5.5.30) between **masonry units** (6.4.48) and then **pointing** (7.1.59)

7.1.61**classification**

action or process of classifying

cf. **classification** (7.2.14)

7.2 Documentation**7.2.1****information**

facts which are communicated

7.2.2**information**

message used to represent a factor or concept within a communication process, in order to increase knowledge

7.2.3**project information**

information (7.2.1) (7.2.2) produced for, or utilized in, a particular project

7.2.4**general information**

reference information US

information (7.2.1) (7.2.2) prepared for a wider audience than that involved in a particular project

7.2.5**management information**

information (7.2.1) (7.2.2) utilized by management or produced to serve a management function

7.2.6**phase**

section of work that arises from splitting up a project in accordance with a definite programme or agreement

7.2.7**plan of work**

staging plan US

project plan US

document that details principal stages in the design, **construction work** (7.1.1) and **maintenance** (7.1.40) of a project and which identifies the main tasks and people

7.2.8**specification of works**

specification US

written document that states the requirements for **construction works** (3.1.1) to be carried out

7.2.9

bill of quantities

bill of materials US

document for tendering, usually prepared in a standard form, comprising both a descriptive list of quantities of works and descriptions of the **material(s)** (6.1.1), workmanship and other matters required for a **construction works** (3.1.1)

7.2.10

drawing

technical **information** (7.2.1) (7.2.2) given on an information carrier, graphically presented in accordance with agreed rules and usually to scale

7.2.11

diagram

drawing (7.2.10) in which graphical symbols are used to indicate the function of the **component(s)** (6.1.3) of a system and their relationships

7.2.12

production drawing

shop drawing US

one of a set of **drawing(s)** (7.2.10) for **construction works** (3.1.1) or the manufacture of **component(s)** (6.1.3) completely sized and bearing all the annotation required

7.2.13

computer graphics

methods for converting data to or from graphic displays via a computer

7.2.14

classification

set of concepts arranged systematically according to chosen **characteristic(s)** (9.1.4) or criteria

cf. **classification** (7.1.61)

7.3 Equipment

7.3.1

plant

machinery used in **construction work** (7.1.1)

cf. **plant** (5.4.11)

7.3.2

tool

hand-held item used to carry out operations in **construction work** (7.1.1)

7.3.3

site equipment

construction aids US

equipment required for **construction work** (7.1.1), which is not incorporated in the final works

7.3.4

attachment

device fastened or connected in order to carry out a particular operation

7.3.5

centring

temporary support on which an **arch** (5.1.8) is formed

7.3.6**scaffold**

temporary **structure** (5.1.2) that provides access for **operative(s)** (8.2) to **construction works** (3.1.1) and support for **material(s)** (6.1.1) and equipment

7.3.7**formwork**

structure (5.1.2), either temporary or permanent, provided to contain fresh **concrete** (6.4.15) and support it in the required shape and **size** (9.2.2) until it has hardened

7.3.8**falsework**

temporary **structure** (5.1.2) used to support a permanent structure while it is not self-supporting during **construction work** (7.1.1), modification or demolition

7.3.9**planking and strutting****shoring** US

temporary support to the side or sides of an **excavation** (3.2.2)

7.3.10**staging****bridge** US

construction bridge US

supported platform

7.3.11**banker**

platform on which **concrete** (6.4.15), **mortar** (6.4.26) or **plaster** (6.4.27) is mixed by manual methods, or on which **stone** (6.2.4) is dressed

7.3.12**spreader****trowel** US

device for the controlled distribution of liquids or semi-liquids in a thin layer

7.3.13**float**

screed US

hand **tool** (7.3.2), usually a flat rectangular **plate** (5.5.17) of steel or **timber** (6.3.2) with a handle, used to finish a surface of **concrete** (6.4.15), **plaster** (6.4.27) or **render** (6.4.28)

7.3.14**safety net**

net made from man-made fibres, used for catching people or debris falling from **building(s)** (3.1.3) or other **structure(s)** (3.1.4) during **construction work** (7.1.1)

7.3.15**containment net**

net, arranged in series, designed to control and prevent the fall of small objects or **tool(s)** (7.3.2), to restrict dust or to provide protection for people from falling objects

7.3.16

conveyor

machine that continuously transports **material** (6.1.1) or objects along a gentle **slope** (9.2.30) using an endless belt, **rope** (6.4.54) or chain or rollers

7.3.17

crane

machine that incorporates an elevated **structural member** (5.1.3) beneath which suspended loads can be raised, lowered and moved horizontally

7.3.18

screen

device for separating **material(s)** (6.1.1) into graded **size(s)** (9.2.2), or for separating solids from liquids passing through it

cf. **screen** (5.2.50, 5.2.51)

7.3.19

spirit level

device for indicating or checking horizontal or vertical directions, which consists of one or more sealed **tube(s)** (6.1.8) made of **glass** (6.1.15) containing a liquid and a trapped air bubble, mounted in a **frame** (5.1.74)

7.3.20

template

pattern used as a guide for cutting or **setting out** (7.1.26) work

8 Persons involved in projects and users

8.1

user

organization, person, animal or object for which a **building** (3.1.3) or other **construction works** (3.1.1) is designed

8.2

operative

laborer US

construction worker US

person who carries out **construction work** (7.1.1) that involves manual work or the operation of machinery

8.3

client

person or organization responsible for initiating and financing a project and approving the brief

8.4

contractor

builder US

person or organization undertaking **construction work** (7.1.1) in accordance with a contract

8.5

manufacturer

person or organization making offsite **material(s)** (6.1.1), **product(s)** (6.1.2), **component(s)** (6.1.3) and other items

8.6**supplier**

person or organization providing **material(s)** (6.1.1) or **product(s)** (6.1.2), but who is not a **manufacturer** (8.5), fabricator or producer

8.7**specifier**

person or organization preparing a **product** (6.1.2) specification or **specification of works** (7.2.8) as part of the contract documents

8.8**consultant**

person or organization providing specific advice or service on certain aspects of a project

9 Characteristics and performance**9.1 Base terms****9.1.1****performance**

ability of a **product** (6.1.2) to fulfil required functions under intended use conditions or behaviour when in use

9.1.2**user requirement**

statement of need to be fulfilled

9.1.3**property**

inherent or acquired feature of an item

9.1.4**characteristic**

property (9.1.3) that distinguishes the totality of specific items under consideration

9.1.5**attribute**

characteristic (9.1.4) assessed in terms of whether it does or does not meet a given **performance** (9.1.1) [e.g. go or no go]

9.1.6**measurement**

value of the quantity that results from the act of **measurement** (7.1.25)

cf. **measurement** (7.1.25)

9.1.7**measure**

means of expressing a quantity

9.1.8**accuracy**

quantitative **measure** (9.1.7) of the degree of conformity with an accepted reference value

9.1.9

precision

quantitative **measure** (9.1.7) of the degree of agreement between individual **measurements** (9.1.6) of the same **property** (9.1.3)

9.1.10

tolerance

permissible variation from a specified value, **measurement** (9.1.6) or quantity

9.1.11

capability

measure (9.1.7) of ability to perform and function

9.1.12

quality

totality of **properties** (9.1.3) that bear on the ability to satisfy specific needs

9.1.13

datum

reference point for a series of **measurements** (7.1.25)

9.1.14

grid

framework of reference lines

9.1.15

factor of safety

safety factor US

factor applied in the design to allow for uncertainty

9.1.16

performance requirement

performance (9.1.1) demanded or expected to be fulfilled

9.1.17

verification

provision of evidence or proof that a **performance requirement** (9.1.16) has been met or that a default exists

9.1.18

limit-state design

reliability-based design accounting for uncertainties associated with the strength **property(ies)** (9.1.3) and applied **load(s)** (9.3.19)

9.2 Size and dimensions

9.2.1

dimension

extent in a given direction or along a given line, or a given angle

9.2.2

size

magnitude of a **dimension** (9.2.1) quantified in terms of a defined unit

9.2.3**nominal size**

nominal dimension US

numerical designation of **size** (9.2.2) used in the designation of a **product** (6.1.2) or **component** (6.1.3), approximately equal to the manufacturing **dimension** (9.2.1), but not necessarily **actual size** (9.2.4)

9.2.4**actual size**

size (9.2.2) obtained by **measurement** (7.1.25)

9.2.5**work size**

size (9.2.2) of a **product** (6.1.2) specified for its manufacture, to which the **actual size** (9.2.4) conforms within specified permissible **deviation(s)** (9.2.6)

9.2.6**deviation**

algebraic difference between a **size** (9.2.2) and the corresponding required size

9.2.7**particle size fraction**

fraction of **aggregate** (6.4.6) passing the larger of two sieves and retained on the smaller

9.2.8**gross floor area****building area AU**

total **floor** (5.2.10) area contained within a **building** (3.1.3), including the horizontal area of external **walls** (5.1.7)

9.2.9**net floor area****fully enclosed covered area AU**

total **floor** (5.2.10) area contained within a **building** (3.1.3) excluding the horizontal area of external **wall(s)** (5.1.7)

9.2.10**span**

distance between centres of adjacent supports

9.2.11**clear span**

free span US

distance between opposite faces of supports

9.2.12**module**

unit of **size** (9.2.2) used as an incremental step in dimensional coordination

9.2.13**concrete cover**

distance between **concrete** (6.4.15) surface and surface of **reinforcement** (6.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) of **prestressing tendon(s)** (5.1.24)

9.2.14

cover

vertical distance between the top of a buried **pipe** (5.4.17) or other **construction** (5.5.6) and the **finished ground level** (9.2.34)

9.2.15

depth

vertical **dimension** (9.2.1) below a horizontal reference **level** (9.2.32)

NOTE In the US, depth is also used for the horizontal **dimension** (9.2.1) of a recess or other plane.

9.2.16

width

one of two horizontal **dimensions** (9.2.1) — normally the smaller

NOTE The other is **length** (9.2.18).

9.2.17

effective width

width (9.2.16) assumed for design purposes

9.2.18

length

one of two horizontal **dimensions** (9.2.1) — normally the larger

NOTE The other is **width** (9.2.16).

9.2.19

going

run US

horizontal distance between two consecutive **nosings** (5.5.26), measured along the walking line

9.2.20

height

vertical **dimension** (9.2.1) above a horizontal reference **level** (9.2.32)

9.2.21

slenderness ratio

ratio of effective **length** (9.2.18) or effective **height** (9.2.20) to the relevant least **radius of gyration** (9.2.27) of the cross-section

9.2.22

stair headroom

minimum unobstructed vertical distance above the pitch line or **landing** (5.5.21)

9.2.23

rise

vertical distance between the horizontal upper surfaces of two consecutive **treads** (5.5.25), or between a tread and a **floor** (5.2.10), or a tread and a **landing** (5.5.21)

9.2.24

thickness

linear **dimension** (9.2.1) measured perpendicularly to the **length** (9.2.18) and **width** (9.2.16) plane

9.2.25**gauge**

gauge US

measure (9.1.7) of **thickness** (9.2.24) of metal **sheet** (6.1.9), **strip** (6.1.11), wire and similar **product(s)** (6.1.2)

9.2.26**batter**

inclination of a plane surface to the vertical

9.2.27**radius of gyration**

distance from the most distant line or point to the axis of a **structural member** (5.1.3)

9.2.28**fall**

difference in **level** (9.2.32) between a higher and lower point of an inclined surface

9.2.29**gradient**

ratio of difference in **level** (9.2.32) between two points to the horizontal distance between them

9.2.30**slope**

inclination of a plane surface to the horizontal

9.2.31**slope length**

length (9.2.18) of a plane at **slope** (9.2.30)

9.2.32**level**

value of the vertical **dimension** (9.2.1) of a point above or below a defined reference

9.2.33**ground level**

grade US

level (9.2.32) at the surface of the **land** (10.1)

9.2.34**finished ground level**

finished grade US

level (9.2.32) of paved area or surface of the **land** (10.1) after improvements or **earthwork** (7.1.6)

9.3 Functional properties**9.3.1****sinking**

recess US

recess in a surface

9.3.2

dimensional stability

measure (9.1.7) of the extent to which a **material** (6.1.1) or **product** (6.1.2) retains its **dimensions** (9.2.1) and shape when exposed to varying conditions of temperature and moisture

9.3.3

handed

characteristic (9.1.4) of a non-symmetrical **component** (6.1.3) or **building** (3.1.3) that has left- and right-hand versions

9.3.4

profile

outline of the surface of the **ground** (6.2.1) of completed **construction works** (3.1.1) or of a **product** (6.1.2) at a cross-section

9.3.5

adhesion

state in which two surfaces are held together by surface bonds

9.3.6

cohesion

state in which the particles of a single substance are held together by the primary or secondary valence forces

9.3.7

bonding

action of an **adhesive** (6.4.13)

cf. **bonding** (5.1.100)

9.3.8

concrete bond

adhesion (9.3.5) between **concrete** (6.4.15) and **reinforcement** (6.4.17) for transferring **force** (9.3.22) at the interface of the them

9.3.9

delamination

separation of adjacent layers of **material** (6.1.1)

9.3.10

peeling

separation of areas of one or more **coat(s)** (6.4.36) from an underlying coat or a **substrate** (6.1.18)

9.3.11

spalling

separation of a fragment from a surface

9.3.12

watertightness

quality (9.1.12) of a **construction** (5.5.6) to not allow the passage of water

9.3.13

optimum moisture content

moisture content of a **soil** (6.2.2) or granular **material** (6.1.1) at which a specified amount of compaction will produce the greatest dry **density** (9.3.50)

9.3.14**porosity**

characteristic (9.1.4) possessed by a **material** (6.1.1) of having pores or other voids, measured as the ratio of voids to the volume

9.3.15**permeability**

characteristic (9.1.4) of a **material** (6.1.1) that determines the rate at which fluids pass through it under the influence of differential pressure

9.3.16**shrinkage**

reduction in **dimension** (9.2.1) or volume, usually due to decreased moisture content

9.3.17**suction**

ability of a **material** (6.1.1) to absorb moisture from a material or liquid source in contact with the material

9.3.18**action**

force (9.3.22) acting on a **structure** (5.1.2), or cause of **deformation(s)** (9.3.23) imposed on a structure or constrained within it

9.3.19**load**

force (9.3.22) that acts on a **structure** (5.1.2) or **structural member** (5.1.3)

9.3.20**self weight****dead load** US

load (9.3.19) applied owing to permanent **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) and non-structural **component(s)** (6.1.3) of a **building** (3.1.3)

9.3.21**imposed load****live load** US

load (9.3.19), other than **self weight load** (9.3.20), intermittently applied owing to the use of the **building** (3.1.3) or to rain, snow, wind or earthquake

9.3.22**force**

measurable influence that tends to cause a body to move, such as the influence of gravity on its mass, or the reactive influence that combats such movement

9.3.23**deformation**

change of shape or **dimension** (9.2.1) or both

9.3.24**strain**

ratio of **deformation** (9.3.23) to original **dimension** (9.2.1)

9.3.25**stress**

force (9.3.22) per unit area

9.3.26

accidental load

load (9.3.19) that is not specifically foreseen because its occurrence is unlikely but for which an allowance is made in design

9.3.27

impact load

imposed **load** (9.3.19) suddenly applied

9.3.28

wind action

wind load US

action (9.3.18) that arises due to wind pressure

9.3.29

seismic action

seismic load US

action (9.3.18) that arises due to earthquake **ground** (6.2.1) motions

9.3.30

elasticity

characteristic (9.1.4) of a **material** (6.1.1), **product** (6.1.2) or **construction** (5.5.6) that enables it to regain its original shape after removal of the **force** (9.3.22) that had temporarily deformed it

9.3.31

plasticity

characteristic (9.1.4) of a **material** (6.1.1) whereby the **deformation** (9.3.23) caused by a **stress** (9.3.25) is retained after removal of the stress

9.3.32

compression

state in part of a member subject to **force(s)** (9.3.22) that shorten it

9.3.33

compressive strength

ability to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in **compression** (9.3.32)

9.3.34

shear strength

ability to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in **shear** (9.3.35)

9.3.35

shear

state in part of a member subject to equal and opposite parallel **forces** (9.3.22) that tend to displace, or produce relative sliding of, adjacent planes

9.3.36

bending strength

ability of a member spanning between supports to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in a direction perpendicular to the main axis

9.3.37

tensile strength

ability to resist **forces** (9.3.22) acting in opposite directions parallel to the main axis

9.3.38**bond stress**

stress (9.3.25) acting in **shear** (9.3.35) at the interface between two surfaces

9.3.39**yield point**

location in **load** (9.3.19)/**deformation** (9.3.23) relationship during which an increased **force** (9.3.22) causes the **material** (6.1.1) to cease to deform in an elastic manner

9.3.40**creep**

increase in **strain** (9.3.24) with time under sustained **load** (9.3.19)

9.3.41**flow**

quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

9.3.42**backflow**

flow (9.3.41) in a reverse direction from that intended

9.3.43**head**

energy (10.10) of liquid expressed as a vertical linear **dimension** (9.2.1)

cf. **head** (5.3.48)

9.3.44**negative pressure**

pressure lower than atmospheric pressure

9.3.45**positive pressure**

pressure higher than atmospheric pressure

EXAMPLE Pressure in a vessel.

9.3.46**nominal set pressure**

pressure pre-set on production and marked by the **manufacturer** (8.5)

9.3.47**rating pressure**

pressure at which the **discharge** (9.3.57) capacity of the **valve** (5.4.54) corresponds to the rated **flow** (9.3.41)

9.3.48**closing pressure**

pressure at which a **valve** (5.4.54) closes after having reached the **rating pressure** (9.3.47)

9.3.49**initial opening pressure**

pressure at which a **valve** (5.4.54) opens for the first time after a period of storage

9.3.50

density

mass per unit volume, usually expressed in kilograms per cubic metre

NOTE The moisture content of hygroscopic **material(s)** (6.1.1) affects their mass and volume so that it is necessary to know their moisture content when the density is determined.

9.3.51

apparent density

density (9.3.50) of a **material** (6.1.1) including voids within it

9.3.52

anaerobic action

biological process in the absence of oxygen

9.3.53

aerobic action

biological process in the presence of oxygen

9.3.54

dry weather flow

DWF

flow (9.3.41) of **wastewater** (10.19) at treatment works that has not been affected by rainfall or snow melt

9.3.55

hydraulic gradient

profile of the free surface of flowing water in a **channel** (5.4.16) or of a line connecting points to which flowing water in a closed **conduit** (5.4.14) would rise in open **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) extending upwards from the conduit

9.3.56

peak flow

maximum quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

9.3.57

discharge

flow (9.3.41) out of an orifice

9.3.58

illuminance

ratio of **luminous flux** (9.3.60) incident on an element of a surface to the area of the element

9.3.59

luminance

measure (9.1.7) of stimulus which produces the sensation of brightness, measured by the **luminous intensity** (9.3.61) of light emitted or reflected in a given direction from the surface element divided by the area of the element in the same direction

9.3.60

luminous flux

quantity derived from the **power** (10.11) emitted in the form of radiation by evaluating the radiation in accordance with the spectral sensitivity of the human eye

9.3.61**luminous intensity**

ratio of **luminous flux** (9.3.60) leaving a source and propagated in an element of solid angle containing the given direction to the element of solid angle

9.3.62**alkalinity**

capacity of aqueous media to react with hydrogen ions

9.3.63**acidity**

capacity of aqueous media to react with hydroxyl ions

9.3.64**concentration**

measure (9.1.7) of the quantity of a substance in unit quantity of a liquid or gaseous mixture or solution as a proportion of the total quantity

9.3.65**efflorescence**

crystalline deposit of soluble salts on a surface resulting from the migration and evaporation of water

9.3.66**finish**

texture (9.3.67) and condition of a surface after processing or treatment

cf. **finish** (5.5.2)

9.3.67**texture**

visible and tangible **characteristic** (9.1.4) of a surface

9.3.68**flame textured**

rough surface achieved by **spalling** (9.3.11) it with a high-temperature burner

9.3.69**honed**

state of having a dull polish or a matt surface

9.3.70**weathering**

change in colour or **texture** (9.3.67) or composition at the surface as a result of action by the elements

9.3.71**weathered**

state of having a sloped surface that allows rainwater to run off

9.3.72**weathered**

effect on surface caused by **weathering** (9.3.70)

9.3.73

key

roughness that assists in the bonding of two surfaces by providing a degree of physical interlock

cf. **key** (5.5.38)

9.3.74

imperfection

feature that mars appearance or lowers **quality** (9.1.12)

9.3.75

blemish

feature that mars appearance but does not lower **quality** (9.1.12)

9.3.76

defect

fault (9.3.78) or **deviation** (9.2.6) from the intended condition of a **material** (6.1.1), **assembly** (5.5.5) or **component** (6.1.3)

9.3.77

reject

material (6.1.1) or **product** (6.1.2) not accepted because it does not meet the governing specification

9.3.78

fault

inability to function properly

9.3.79

adaptability

ability to be changed or modified to make suitable for a particular purpose

9.3.80

accessibility

ability of a **space** (4.1.1) to be entered with ease

9.3.81

reliability

ability of a **component** (6.1.3) or **construction** (5.5.6) to perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time

9.3.82

structural safety

capacity of a **structure** (5.1.2) to resist all **action(s)** (9.3.18), as well as specified accidental phenomena, it will have to withstand during **construction work** (7.1.1) and anticipated use

9.3.83

durability

capability (9.1.11) of performing required functions over a specified period of time under the influence of the agents anticipated in service

9.3.84

service life

period of time after installation during which a **building** (3.1.3) or its parts meet or exceed the **performance requirement(s)** (9.1.16)

9.3.85**serviceability**

ability to meet or exceed relevant **performance requirement(s)** (9.1.16)

9.3.86**cost**

amount paid (or to be paid) by a purchaser for a **product** (6.1.2), service or completed work

9.3.87**protection**

prevention of environmental and accidental damage that could affect function

9.3.88**quality assurance**

planned and systematic actions providing confidence that an item will satisfy given **quality** (9.1.12) requirements

9.3.89**maintainability**

ability of a **component** (6.1.3) or **construction** (5.5.6) to be retained in a state in which it can perform its required functions or to be restored to such a state when a **fault** (9.3.78) occurs

9.3.90**habitability**

characteristic (9.1.4) of a **building** (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) by which it is fit for human occupation

9.3.91**security level**

measure (9.1.7) of the level of **protection** (9.3.87) against unauthorized entry

9.4 Testing properties**9.4.1****sample**

one or more items taken as representative of a population, or portion of **material** (6.1.1) taken without bias from a bulk of material for assessment

9.4.2**laboratory sample**

sample (9.4.1) intended for laboratory evaluation

9.4.3**test portion**

part of a **sample** (9.4.1) used in a single test

9.4.4**test specimen**

sample (9.4.1) used in a single determination of a **property** (9.1.3)

9.4.5**acceptance testing**

testing to establish whether a **lot** (9.4.8) or **batch** (9.4.7) conforms to the specified requirements

9.4.6

approval testing

testing to demonstrate the unit is a usable, functional device

9.4.7

batch

quantity of **material** (6.1.1) or units manufactured or produced in the same way, at the same time, under uniform conditions, and therefore capable of being assumed to be uniform or identical

9.4.8

lot

specified number of items of a **product** (6.1.2)

10 Environment and physical planning

10.1

land

area of earth's surface, excluding the oceans, usually marked off by natural or political boundaries, or boundaries of ownership

10.2

physical planning

preparation of proposals for the use of **land** (10.1) within a geographical area and the control of development

10.3

environment

natural, man-made or induced external physical conditions that may influence **performance** (9.1.1) and use of a **building** (3.1.3), **civil engineering works** (3.1.2) or one of their parts

10.4

environmental improvement

rehabilitation (7.1.47) of an area

10.5

traffic

movement of vehicles, people or animals along a way

10.6

pedestrian street

area where vehicular **traffic** (10.5) is prohibited during certain periods, e.g. functioning as a **pedestrian area** (10.7) during business hours, but permitting vehicular traffic at other times

10.7

pedestrian area

area reserved for pedestrians and only occasionally open to vehicular **traffic** (10.5) for delivery, cleaning purposes or in emergency

10.8

watercourse

swale US

route, usually in the form of a natural depression, along which water flows by gravity